

Jacksonville

Bremerton

ESTABLISHED JAN. 21, 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, FEB. 2, 1884.

PRICE \$2 A YEAR.

A POSSIBLE ROCK.

The indications point to an harmonious State Democratic Convention and a subsequent independent movement, in which more respectable elements will participate than heretofore. There are many causes why an independent movement is to be more feared now than heretofore. The administration of Gov. O'Neal has been tried sorely by several unfortunate and unavoidable occurrences, that, right or wrongly, attaches to it and has rendered it unpopular in some quarters. Added to this is the feeling on the part of the white democrats of the hill counties that they have not been treated fairly in Convention, so far as representation is concerned; in other words, that their delegates represent white democrats, while the delegates from the negro counties in the State represent both the white democrats and the black republicans who have voted the democratic State ticket because there was no republican in the field—voted the democratic State ticket with indifference, in voting as between local contestants for office. At one time a serious bolt from the State Convention was threatened, if this unjust basis of representation should be insisted upon by the black counties; and what came near happening once may happen in the future, the same moving cause being present. The white counties of the State have yielded much and have rested under the operation of distasteful laws, for the sole benefit of the black counties. They feel that the black counties owe them bare justice in return when it comes to representation in the State Convention. Let the Presidential election be taken as the basis of representation in the Convention; or if this is objectionable, let some other arrangement be made by which no part of the democratic party of the State shall have an advantage over any other part, through the votes of republicans, east indifferently for a democratic ticket that has no opposition.

We write this, not for the purpose of stirring up any feeling in our party or to subserve any particular man's interests. It is written in the interest of party harmony, and thus early put out that the State Executive committee may think of the matter before calling the Convention. It will be dangerous to party harmony to delay the matter until the Convention meets.

ALMOST A FATAL BLUNDER.

It is said that the recent Temperance Convention at Tuscaloosa, but for the good sense of Mr. Gilmer, would have put a ticket in the field for State officers. If the so-called friends of temperance in this State want to kill the movement as dead as a herring, they have only to bring it into politics. We suspect the sincerity of some of the men engineering the temperance movement in this State. We think they are moved more by ambition than by philanthropy. It would be well for them to know that there is but one way to political preferment in Alabama, and that way lies through the Democratic party.

Three Men Killed in Alabama.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Jan. 28.—

A special says a man named Webb will rise above race prejudice and look solely to the fact, in their verdicts, that a human being is on trial. A prisoner is the most helpless of all men, and should, regardless of color, receive the protection of the law, if innocent or the righteous judgment of the law if guilty.

A bill has been introduced into the senate of Kentucky providing for a uniform system of text books in the common schools of the State.

TEXAS LETTER.

BURNET, TEXAS, Jan. 22, 1884.

Mr. Editor—Having been requested by several of my Alabama friends to give them a description of the county in which I live; if you will allow me, I will do so to the best of my ability through the columns of your very valuable paper. Having been in the State less than a year, my knowledge is very limited. I live in what is termed West Texas, about 60 miles Northwest of Austin, in the cross-timbers, where you will find every variety of scenery and soil. It is broken and hilly, interspersed with beautiful valleys and prairies, some of which are many miles across. Farming is not very extensively done—stock raising being the principal pursuit. But what is done is very remunerative, yielding with moderate seasons, half bushel cotton, 25 to 40 bushels corn, and 50 to 75 bushels of oats per acre. With good seasons, a bale of cotton, 40 to 60 bushels corn, 75 to 100 bushels of oats, without fertilizing. Nearly all kinds of fruit that you have grown here successfully, except apples. The drought to which this country is subject is not favorable to the propagation of the apple, but they do well on sub-irrigated land. The prairies abound with musquitos grass which is of two kinds, the summer and winter. So rich and nutritious is this grass that it will fatten a hungry horse. Grazing lands are selling at from \$1 to \$2 per acre, and farming lands, unimproved, at from \$5 to \$25, owing to quality of land and amount of improvements. Good limestone well and spring water. Twelve miles distant is the Colorado, which abounds with fine fish. Health as good as can be found anywhere. As to climate I do not think that there can be a better one, found anywhere than in West Texas. It is true we have what is called northers in winter, which comes very sudden, and lasts from 24 hours to three days, but healthily. In summer the gulf winds commence blowing about 8 o'clock a.m. and continue until about half an hour before sunset. It is always pleasantly cool in the shade, and the nights are never sultry or disagreeably hot. Reasonable prices paid for all kinds of labor.

As to society a man can find his company. There are gambling halls and drinking saloons here as elsewhere, and some men ride the wrong horse or brand the wrong cow. You can associate with that class and get killed. Or if you want good cultured society, you can find it. The social standing of a man is not determined by the number of dollars, horses, cattle or broad acres that he owns, but by his moral worth. There are schools scattered promiscuously through the country. We have a school in this place with over 250 pupils. Some may ask, why so many come to Texas and go back? That is easily answered. There are a lot of drones and dead beats who come here expecting to find money growing upon the trees, and disappointed in this hope, return cursing Texas. To such I will say, Texas is not the place you are looking for. But to the poor man who is not too lazy to get out of a shower of rain, no country affords so many inducements.

I would not advise any who have good homes in Alabama, or anywhere else, to break up and come to Texas without first coming and satisfying themselves.

This is Texas as I see it. Others may not see it as I do.

A. W. JOHNS.

A WITLESS THING.

London World.

"A document in madness; thoughts and remembrances fitted."—Baudelaire, *Art & Critic*, see, *5*. "Now remember, Lord Grayton," said the doctor solemnly, "all I told you. You are very welcome to our ball, though, as a rule, we only ask a certain set of wis men and maidens who know our ways and their ways. Still, you are good looking, humorous and cheery, and if you are sensible you can enjoy yourself, and maybe, do *them* a world of good. I believe in electricity as a curative agent, not the quack nonsense of belts and chains and musical boxes, that only shake the nerve-centres, but the real electricity of animal spirits, the tonic of good health."

"I shall do exactly as I am bid," said Lord Grayton, a handsome, florid, muscular young man, strong as a horse, buoyant as a balloon, just back after a self-imposed exile of five years in India with the big game; "but tell me of all those confounded cautions again. I did a lot of dancing of various kinds years ago, before I went after the tigers"—and he laughed as mingled memories of Mayfair and the Lotus Club swam back to him—"and I've tried both the *Corsaire* and the *Solong*; but 'pon honor I never danced with a lunatic girl yet."

"Are you quite sure of that?" said the doctor grimly; "they are to be met with outside of Copswood. I can tell you. However, listen; the rule is simple. Be civil and don't contradict. If old Crackton asks you to play chess, play. He's a good player, and will beat you fairly if he can; if he can't he'll make a false move and call checkmate, and you must resign. If poor Snobly thinks you are the Prince and Sirs' you all over the place, and throws out hints about being asked to Sandringham; if you are asked to listen to the chiming clock in Baker's interiors, or to avoid some one else, because he's glass and might break, you must do your best to be courteous to them all, and on no account laugh at their fancies."

"Sounds rather jumpy. And the ladies?"

"I'll see to that, and introduce you to the nicest, and tell you what to avoid speaking about; the men will make the talking for themselves, the women don't talk much."

"Sign of insanity, I suppose. And what am I to talk about?"

"Everything save some one thing, the Empress of Austria, or the stage, or white roses, or Mr. Mallock, of black stockings. I'll give you the cue—never fear only it may happen that one of them will ask you to dance, and then you must steer as best you can—talk society or act on chance. My own girls and their friends get on famously with their male patients, and you must do your best. Come, you are going to be our best tonic to-night, and you must be off and dress; nine sharp, mind, as they all go to bed at midnight."

"Queer thing this," soliloquized Grayton as he completed an elaborate dressing, "beginning my first season after five years by dancing with a lot of lunatics. Hope they won't wear straw in their hair; if they do, I shall bolt to the Congleton's dance."

He had many strange adventures that evening as he strolled about the pretty ball room at Copswood private asylum. He was duly defeated at chess by the venerable Crackton, who deliberately slid back a captured queen on the board, and performed prodigies of valor with her. He sympathized with the gentleman who had swallowed a cuckoo-kid, and he noticed the pale cadaverous man who announced himself by counting the lights on each side of the room and singing softly to himself, "Sorry I can't admit it." He had been an Acrostic Editor once upon a time. He noticed the fussy little man, with a pale blue-shaven face, who wanted to stage-manage the sixteen dancers, who pitilessly entreated the dancers to "go back over all that again, please, and try and get it crispy;" and the erratic journalist who wrote paragraphs on his shirt-eufs, and many other strange folks that passed by in the motley pageant of unsettled reasons.

"There's King Lear," whispered the doctor, as a very foolish, fond old man, foreseen and upward, passed them muttering of "Brighton A's;" "you know who he was?" and he whispered a name to Grayton's ear that made that nobleman whistle softly.

"And are there any Ophelias," whose young maid's wits should be as mortal as an old man's life? asked Grayton, showing that he knew his Shakespeare as well as the doctor.

"Yes, but we keep their secrets. Now go and dance; and the doctor took King Lear off for a cup of coffee."

It was a sad, weird sight altogether, and as Grayton watched it, reminded him of Kauaiach's "Dance of Death," and he felt oddly morbid as he thought of his own facious life. He had once loved

and given his heart to a woman whom he had both idealized and idolized; he had youth, brains and position, and with it he felt he could conquer the world. It was an old story; she turned out to be as loveless as she was lovely, and so he took to the tigers. He had got over it all now, but he shuddered as he remembered the fret of it all, and thought how near madness he had been driven when he heard of her ultimate fate, and where her life had drifted to. So there were Ophelias here? More like Audreys, he thought, as he watched some rather uncouth gamboiling in a corner. His eyes wandered round the room, and rested at last on a face.

It was an exquisite oval face, somewhat sad and wistful in expression, of that rare delicate olive color one sees in the South, with the skin of so fine a texture that the red flush springs up through the vein-tracery at a moment's excitement; the large brown eyes were soft and dreamy, the chiselled mouth was half parted, and the dark brown hair, looking black at night, was worn Greek fashion close to the head, sweeping in undulating lines past the tiny rose-tipped ears. She was seated on a low sofa, carelessly clasping one knee with both hands. She wore a simple white frock just mystifiedly frilled round the little white column of a throat, and a great black-red rose nestled in her breast. One little high-arched foot, in peach-colored netted silk, kept swinging to the music. No one seemed to talk to her except the doctor, who smiled pleasantly as he passed and said something to which she answered with a nod.

"Ophelia at last!" said Grayton to himself; and in a melancholy vein he wished he were Hamlet and could lie at her feet and watch the play.

"Poor Ophelia! Divided from herself and her fair judgment!"

(the quotation was irresistable.) "I wonder what sent her here—some hump of a man, or soldier lover killed at *Kassassin* (*Graciosa*). I hope this terrible Meg Merrilles is not going to ask me to dance!" and he moved away, as he saw a wild-eyed woman bearing down upon the girl with the black-red rose.

For a time he watched her; then their eyes met; he stared her full in the face. She never shrank from his look, only a sort of pitying light seemed to glow in the sorrowful eyes. A moment passed, and then she rose quietly and with perfect self-possest grace walked over to him—to his intense astonishment sat down quickly by his side and said, in a soft musical voice:

"You seem sad to-night; I am sorry."

For a moment he was tongue-tied; then he recollects his instructions and pulled himself together.

"Well, I think I was sad because you were looking sad."

"Was I? I suppose I always do, then. Of course, being here naturally makes one feel sad. But we won't talk of that," she added quickly. "Do you care for dancing?"

"I'll dance with you, if you like."

"Dance!—with you?"

"Yes, if you like; many of the others dance, you know."

"Selfish! why, I did all I could for her, poor dear girl!"

"Poor! why, my dear Lord Grayton, she has six thousand a year of her own!"

"Dear me! and what does she do with it?"

"She does what she likes with it; she helps all the big charities, and she helps me and Copswood in particular, and she generally does a lot of good to our people—picks up some one she takes a fancy to, and evers him up a bit. She is one of my best tonics, and this is the first time I have noticed that she never danced once with a partner that was your fault, you know."

"Good gracious! then she isn't a patient herself?"

The doctor laughed till the tears rolled down his jolly face. "Bless my heart, not that's Lady Mary Pettigrew, daughter of old Lord Poloniou, and she's just one of the cleverest and sweetest girls in the world. I thought you knew her."

"Not I! She came over and spoke to me, and—"

"I see it all—took you for a patient. Oh, this is too lovely!" and the doctor was positively boisterous in his merriment.

Grayton bolted to the house, and having duly recorded his vote against the bill sent up from the Commons, for chloroforming ignorance instead of shooting them back into a state of bewilderment to Lady Congleton's. His hostess welcomed him warmly, like the returned prodigal, and insisted upon introducing him to some one in whom she seemed to have a special interest.

"Really a delightful girl, Lord Grayton, quite after your own heart—devoted to art and philosophy, you know."

Grayton was too full of thought

loving—at once the cheeriest of chums and the most idolized of idols."

She had flushed little as he spoke but she went on, "what a pretty picture! Where did you get your beautiful thoughts about marriage?"

"I suppose my dream-girl taught me."

"Is she pretty?"

Grayton wondered if deliberate bare-faced compliment would be a good tonic for a lunatic. "Yes, beautiful. She has large brown eyes, wavy hair, a low voice, an olive oval face, she dances superbly, and she wears a black-red rose in her white dress."

"How—how did you get out?" she asked awkwardly.

"I never was in, Lady Mary; the fact is, I'm afraid there has been a little mistake on both sides. I only found out from the doctor as I left that you weren't a—"

"She put her feather fan up with a warning 'Hush!' then said,

"What brought you there?"

"Curiosity; and you?"

"I often go there and try to do some good. I cheer them sometimes, but to-night! O, how wrong and stupid of me!"

There was a little pause, as he looked at her with his frank, kindly eyes.

"Let us forget and forgive, Lady Mary; after all, you were very good to poor Hamlet."

"And you were very nice and kind to foolish Ophelia. Listen, there's the 'Dream Faces' again; let us see if we can dance it in our right minds," said as she rose with a nervous smile quivering in the corners of her lips.

And it so happened that in a month they both came to their right minds and the doctor was at the wedding.

to protest, so submitted weekly. What were girls to him just hen? He was thinking over Copswood as his hostess took his arm and they set out on a pilgrimage.

"Ah, here she is! Lady Mary Pettigrew, Lord Grayton. I'm sure you will get along capitally; and her ladyship was off, leaving Grayton staring vaguely at his fascinating lunatic.

Lady Mary could hardly suppress a scream as she turned her head and blushed as deep as the rose still wore in his button hole.

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And we hope our brethren of the country press, who have laid us under many favors, and whom we would be glad to see flourishing, will pardon us for making a suggestion. Some of their papers come to us filled almost to overflowing with local news, bright, sparkling and full of interest. It is quite a treat to look through them, and to note the interest taken in the domestic affairs of the communities in which they are published; whilst others have very little local news; as if their editors had very little interest in what was going on around them. We sometimes think that the columns of a country paper are an index of the community in which they are published, and that it is dull or interesting in proportion as the people are lagging or progressive. But it may be that the editor himself does not properly appreciate the importance of keeping a watch on what is going on around him, and that he should pay more attention to what would be of personal interest to his readers. But, whatever the reason may be, we are always glad to see one of our country papers filled with local news, because it is an indication that the editor and the people are on good terms with each other.

And to conclude, we urge our readers to keep up their county papers, and help the publishers to make them worthy of liberal support.

Some Curious Verdicts.

In the following instances of many verdicts for several years, I find the following: A Kansas jury gave the following verdict in a case where a man died in a state of intoxication: "Death by hanging round a ram shop." An Indiana jury recently returned a written verdict of "Blind to pieces by the blifer Justin." "Jury," said a Western Judge, "you kin go

The Republican.

FEBRUARY 2, 1883.

THE GRAHAM LIBEL SUIT.

It will be remembered by many of our readers that after the April term of the Circuit Court in Shelby county, in the year 1879, the *Shelby Sentinel*, a paper published at Columbiana, the county seat of that county, severely criticized the court for the disorder that prevailed and for the intemperance of the presiding judge, who at that time was Judge Whitlock of this Circuit, who had exchanged with Judge Henderson of that Circuit. For this alledged libel Mr. Graham was indicted by an Etowah Grand Jury. The venue was changed to Calhoun Circuit Court and it has hung here from then until the present term. It was taken up Tuesday and occupied the whole time of the Court until near noon Friday. The importance of the case, involving as it did principles of vital importance to the well-being of this country, the high character of the parties involved, and the field that the trial of the cause gave to counsel for argument, all attracted a large crowd from the opening to the closing of the same.

Rarely has a trial in our court house evoked so much interest among the intelligent people attending court here. They felt that in Mr. Graham the whole press of the State, in a measure, was on trial; that on the result of the trial hung to a degree the right of the press to criticize before the people the official acts of men in power; that on its result depended as much the welfare of the masses as that of the men whose peculiar occupation makes them the exponents of the rights of the people—the sentinels guarding the rights and the interests of the masses.

The testimony was voluminous. Twenty three good men from Shelby testified substantially to the truth of the allegations of the *Sentinel* as to the use of alcoholic liquors by the presiding Judge and the disorder that prevailed in the Court during the time he presided. Other good men (six we believe) from the same county testified that they had not observed the Judge under the influence of liquor. Judge Whitlock himself occupied the stand and characterized the charges of the paper as false.

Solicitor Martin, Col. Ellis and Mr. Walden appeared for the State and Messrs. J. H. Caldwell, Denison and Wilson for the defendant. Col. Ellis opened the argument for the State; Cols. Caldwell and Denison followed for the defendant and Mr. Walden closed for the State. The legal arguments and appeals to the jury and review of the evidence was all worthy the eminent counsel employed on both sides and the magnitude of their theme. We have rarely heard in a court house a better display of eloquence and learning.

The charge of Judge Box was impartial and a satisfactory exposition of the law of libel, to both the State and defense. The jury retired at eleven o'clock, a.m.

THE VERDICT.—The above was written while the jury were out and when no man could tell what their verdict would be. After an absence of some two hours in the jury room, they returned with a verdict of "NOT GUILTY," and Mr. Graham went forth from our court room a free and a vindicated man amid the congratulations of his friends.

Thus has an honest jury of Calhoun refused to place a shackle on a free press. By their verdict they have exhibited in the highest degree their title to sit as arbiters of constitutional rights of men in this free country. The jury were a more than ordinarily intelligent and moral set of men. They were from the best citizenship of this county. They had no feeling for Mr. Graham or against Judge Whitlock. They recognized the importance of the principle at stake and fearlessly did their duty.

The Georgia Electric girl, an account of whom we gave from an Atlanta correspondent last week, mystified the Chattanoogans as she did the Atlanta people. Some said it was a mysterious power she possessed, while others as stoutly maintained it was muscular force she employed. If muscular force, she is certainly very powerful. To be able to throw great strong men about like she does indicates great strength. In either event she would be a dangerous girl to marry. By simply laying her hands on her husband, she could "snatch him bald-headed" in a minute. We are glad our better half is not quite so electric.

Rev. L. H. Parsons, is here for a week or more, and while here will present to our people an opportunity of subscribing for a very valuable book, entitled "Polar and Tropical Worlds," by Dr. G. Hartwig. This work has received unequalled endorsement of many eminent men and journalists in this country. Dr. Beadle, pastor of the second Presbyterian church of Philadelphia says: "It is refreshing to find a book that one can heartily commend to all classes. The man of science, the student in natural history, the teacher, the stayer-at-home, parents and children may all be instructed in this volume." The Citizen and Round Table says: "This book is not only an accurate description of all that is known of the two great regions of the globe of which it treats, but is also the most interesting volume of strange adventures and hair-breadth escapes that ever come from the press. The book is 843 pages and is a summary of the learning of Humboldt and Agassiz. It is sold at a reasonable price. The fact that Mr. Parsons, himself a gentleman of culture and learning, has taken hold of its sale, speaks volumes for it."

The Public Land Sale on the 31st Revoked.

Special to the Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The proclamation for the sale of public land at the city of Montgomery on Thursday, the 31st inst., has been revoked by order of the President.

The reason for the above action on the part of the President was to see what Congress would do with Mr. Hewitt's bill to withdraw these lands from public sale and open them to homestead entry as other public lands. Had the sale proceeded these valuable lands would have been gobbled up by a combination of monied monopolists. They had already gathered in Montgomery to divide the spoils when the proclamation of the President put a stop to the sale and spoilt their game. We hope Mr. Hewitt's bill will pass, in order that these valuable lands may go to the people. We want to see no land monopoly in this country.

The almost total failure of the oat crop by freezing in this county, while a misfortune, is not a calamity. The damage is irreparable. It is not too late yet to plant this valuable crop. Indeed some of the best farmers in the county prefer to sow in January and February. The land where oats have been killed is in good condition and easily put in. Where farmers can get seed they should re-sow as soon as the weather will admit, even if they have to go in debt for seed. This is one of the things it will pay a farmer to pay a long credit price for, just at this juncture. If there is not a general re-sowing, the effect will be seriously felt by the country. Corn will be high before the next crop is made.

Ledbetter & Co., tobacco manufacturers, of which our friend, W. G. Ledbetter, is a member, have moved from Lynchburg, Va., to Winston, N. C., and will henceforth manufacture all their grades of tobacco there. The change will enable them to manufacture a better tobacco at less cost. They draw their supplies from Henry and Patrick counties, Virginia, and the counties in North Carolina adjoining, which produce just as good to tobacco. They have a monopoly on soil and climate. It is a well known fact that both these have a great deal to do with the quality of tobacco produced. We hope the merchants of this section of Alabama will mark this change of address and give the firm their orders at Winston, N. C.

Those who have not kept the run of it would be surprised to learn of the number of carp ponds in Calhoun county. There are many, and each year more are added. In a few years, carp will be as staple an article of country produce as chickens and eggs and will have a regular market value. We are glad our farmers are taking hold of this thing of fish culture. The fish in the streams are rapidly going out from one cause or another. The fish supply will, in a few years more, come mostly from private ponds.

Mr. J. L. Mattison, that prince of railroad men, the travelling passenger agent of "the true Southern Pacific Railway system," has presented us with a calendar for 1883 which for artistic finish and beauty, far surpasses anything of the kind we have seen. It is too pretty to put to the ordinary use of a calendar.

We reproduce below from the Selma *Timewa* tribute to the memory of Thos. W. Clark, who died some days ago in Florida. Mr. Clark was a son of Dr. C. J. Clark, and was born in Jacksonville, his father moving from this place to Selma when he was quite young.

THOMAS W. CLARK.

A Brilliant Mind has Ceased Its Labors.

Rarely have so many expressions of regret been heard as were uttered yesterday at the sad intelligence of the untimely death of Thomas W. Clark. In this, his old home and the home of his parents, he numbered in every resident a friend who loved him for his genial nature and warm heart, and admired him for his brilliant talents. Even his faults were the errors of an impulsive nature and loosened not whit the ties that bound us to him. A large part of his youth and the early years of his manhood were passed here, and the bright promise of his boyhood was the pride of admiring friends. In fact, Selma has never sent out to the world a man of more brilliant natural gifts, added to by careful training of a thorough education. He was a graduate of the University, both in the academic and legal departments, and in both he carried off the very highest honors to be attained. He was valedictorian of the class of 1874-75, and was elected the next year to the position of assistant in the chemical department. At college he was looked upon as the brightest man of his class, and won his way to the head of the intellectual, with the same easy grace that carried him to the heart of the social life of the institution. His bright record has been among the college traditions ever since he left its walls.

After leaving the University he came and settled in Selma, as a lawyer, and a year after beginning the practice of his profession was elected to the office of City Attorney, which he filled with marked ability. Before the Legislature of 1880-81 he appeared as a candidate for solicitor of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, and the warm support of many men prominent in the State attested the high estimation in which he was held. His vote was highly complimentary to both in number and in the character of his supporters. After this he acted as assistant solicitor of Dallas county, which he resigned to go to Florida in the fall of 1881. He settled in Brooksville, Hernando county, in that state, where he speedily built up a lucrative law practice. His friends here had rejoiced to hear of his marked success, and only a few days before his death letters to his family conveyed how fair a prospect was stretching before him in the land of his adoption. The end came in the midst of promise, and he laid down, all too soon, the burden of his young life. Every death is sad and around every bier stand weeping friends. The young, the fair, the good and the beloved go down amid tears and sorrow of the living, but how more than pitiful when a brilliant mind, in the prime of its attainments, sinks in the eben sea.

The work of re-sowing the oat crop has begun in many parts of our county. Let the good work continue. A couple of careless boys burned two bales of cotton for Mr. John C. Snell, of Daleville, last Monday by building a fire too near the cotton.

In the summer of his life, when he had left the follies of his spring time behind and was bending forward to catch the first fruits that a rich autumn held in store for him, in a distant clime and under another sky than that which gladdened into being his splendid faculties, he laid down to die with his sun still streaming from the east. His light went out before it reached its zenith and there was no sunset in his life. May he awake in the land that knows no sunsets, and where the river of youth runs on forever.

Removal to Birmingham.

Montgomery Advertiser.

The rumor circulated sometime ago that B. F. Wood had been foully dealt with or had mysteriously disappeared from Williams Station, on the first of April, when the dissolution of the firm will go into effect, as stated in the Advertiser of yesterday.

Mr. Francis has determined to remove to Birmingham, where he will engage in the boot and shoe business exclusively. He has many friends in Montgomery who regret his removal, but hope that his new enterprise may prove a profitable one, and his most sanguine hopes are realized. Though yet quite a young man, he has been long identified with Montgomery, and we commend him to the people of Birmingham as an experienced merchant and a reliable and excellent gentleman.

Gen. Forney introduced a bill in Congress Tuesday authorizing the East & West Railroad to construct a bridge over Coosa river.

Five thousand pounds of buffalo bones have been shipped from Colorado city during the past two years.

In 1868 the assessed value of property in Lynchburg, Va., was \$3,000,000; it is now, according to assessment, in excess of \$12,000,000.

After living together forty years, an old colored couple were recently married in Anderson, South Carolina.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Askew Bros., dry goods, of Dayton, Ala., have been closed by attachment.

Permission to erect a monument to Luther at Riga has been refused by the Russian authorities.

Notices have been posted in three cotton mills at Newburyport, Mass., announcing ten per cent. cut down, to take effect February 1st.

A safe in the postoffice at Blue Island, a suburb of Chicago, was blown open and robbed of \$15,000. The money belonged to the post-office and to the township.

The Court of Appeals of New York has decided that the law prohibiting the manufacture of cigars by the inhabitants of tenement houses in cities is unconstitutional.

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The mills of the Nashua, N. H., Manufacturing Company have neither cut wages nor time as has been stated. The Jackson Manufacturing Company are also running on full time.

The office of the newspaper El Bein Publico, at Lima, Peru, has been closed by a Government order, and Senores Federico, Lananga, and Benito de la Barra, of that paper, and Barrigo, of La Reaccion, have been arrested.

ALABAMA NEWS.

Talladega Mountain Home.

A good farmer and close observer, who has within the past few days traveled over a large portion of Clay and Talladega counties, informed a *Home* reporter that almost the entire oat crop on the route traveled, and fully three-fourths of the wheat crop, had been killed by the late freeze. The loss of the oat crop will be seriously felt, as the seed oats now on hand for feeding, if used for re-sowing, will compel many to buy corn on which to make the crop.

Clayton Courier.

As Miss Susie Crawford, daughter of Mr. J. R. Crawford of the Hill House, was standing near the fire in the office of that hotel, her dress took fire and the flames were reaching to her head and shoulders before she knew it; in her fright she started on a run toward the door facing the street, when Mr. Bryan James, who was there in the office, threw her on the floor and extinguished the flames, badly burning his hand, but probably saving her life.

The most thoroughly eloquent and effective speeches ever made in the Texas legislature, says the Fort Worth *Gazette*, were pronounced by two negroes, and both were of the same general import—a slave's devotion to "old master and mistress." The following is an extract from one of these speeches:

"There can be no greater race enmity between us. This cannot come while my old master and mistress live. Nor while their children and mine survive. They were kind and generous to me. I knew not want or care for the morrow when I was their property. Look at these wrinkled, rough hands. They tell how I toiled for them. And they are not ended. They are old and helpless now, and live, as I once did, in a little cabin, and I still toil for them. I send them half of every dollar I draw from the state treasury, and when their daughter, a beautiful and good girl, whom I used to carry when she was a child in these strong arms, was married not long ago, I sent her a check for \$1000. Have I not the right to ask you, gentlemen of the majority, to deal generously with my race?"

Levi McCurdy, of Pleasant Hill Beat, was so seriously burned last Thursday as to cause her death. She was attempting to start a fire, when her clothes caught and burned so rapidly before relief could be had as to cause the sad result stated above.

Clayton Star.

The work of re-sowing the oat crop has begun in many parts of our county. Let the good work continue.

A couple of careless boys burned two bales of cotton for Mr. John C. Snell, of Daleville, last Monday by building a fire too near the cotton.

The United States Deputy Marshals are paying their respects to our county again. Old stiffs are dangerous things to fool with, and the sooner our people find it out the better it will be for some of them at least.

Linden Reporter.

We are glad to learn that a great deal of the oats that were thought to have been killed by the recent cold weather, have showed signs of life lately.

Monroeville Journal.

The rumor circulated sometime ago that B. F. Wood had been foully dealt with or had mysteriously disappeared from Williams Station, on the first of April, when the dissolution of the firm will go into effect, as stated in the Advertiser of yesterday.

Mr. Francis has determined to remove to Birmingham, where he will engage in the boot and shoe business exclusively. He has many friends in Montgomery who regret his removal, but hope that his new enterprise may prove a profitable one, and his most sanguine hopes are realized. Though yet quite a young man, he has been long identified with Montgomery, and we commend him to the people of Birmingham as an experienced merchant and a reliable and excellent gentleman.

A Million Dollar Failure.

Toronto, Jan. 29.—The American Lumber Company has assigned. The company had a capital of a million dollars, was formed some years ago and owned extensive lands and mills. The banks mainly interested are the Toronto Bank, Quebec Bank and Bank of Commerce. The liabilities are close to a million dollars, half of which is secured. The Bank of Commerce is the largest creditor.

Preferred Death to Being Forced to Testify.

KENDALLVILLE, Ind., Jan. 29.—Martin Sellers, of this place, was summoned to testify against C. C. Cain, charged with murder, and now being tried at Albion. He remarked that he would kill himself rather than testify; shortly afterwards he went to his room and shot himself, dying instantly.

Gen. Forney introduced a bill in Congress Tuesday authorizing the East & West Railroad to construct a bridge over Coosa river.

Five thousand pounds of buffalo bones have been shipped from Colorado city during the past two years.

In 1868 the assessed value of property in Lynchburg, Va., was \$3,000,000; it is now, according to assessment, in excess of \$12,000,000.

After living together forty years, an old colored couple were recently married in Anderson, South Carolina.

DEFECTING TREASURER VINCENT.

The Correspondent of the Atlanta *Constitution* writing from Montgomery about the progress of the suit of the State vs. Fred Wolfe for the recovery of money supposed to have passed from Vincent to Wolfe, thus discusses about the ex-Treasurer.

"Now, since the state of Alabama's suit against Fred Wolfe is up at the circuit court, much gossip is on the tapis as to the absconded state treasurer, Vincent, who is the cause of that litigation, reviving many incidents. The general public is naturally ignorant as to his whereabouts. Many, however, assert that some parties know where he conceals himself. Others again say that several of our state authorities are better posted about him than they care to state. Detective Willford was engaged by the state to find him. He was gone some time returning he reported of his mission. He was paid nine hundred dollars, it is said, for his services. Parties who assert on being posted, say he is in Rutherford county, Texas. Others again believe him in Canada. That some parties do know there is hardly any doubt, but the secret is well kept so far. If found out some additional damaging matters so far kept dark, will find its way to the public. There is no doubt that he is alive. He is still, strange to say, a member in good standing in some lodges, for instance the Knights of Honor here. All his dues are paid regularly by some one in Montgomery. His wife is still here, apparently in good health and said to be well taken care of. The state obtained a decree and will soon sell the fine residence, etc., he owned. The mills of the Nashua, N. H., Manufacturing Company have neither cut wages nor time as has been stated. The Jackson Manufacturing Company are also running on full time.

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The Republican.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF CANDIDATES.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

We are authorized to announce S. D. G. Brothers as a candidate for Representative.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce D. H. Aderholt as a candidate for Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce Thomas A. Pelham as a candidate for Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce John A. Cobb as a candidate for Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce W. J. Scott as a candidate for Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce Minus W. Woodruff, as a candidate for Sheriff.

FOR TAX ASSESSOR.

We are authorized to announce F. M. Treadaway as a candidate for Tax Assessor.

We are authorized to announce Henry F. Montgomery as a candidate for Tax Assessor.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

We are authorized to announce D. Z. Goodlett as a candidate for Tax Collector.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce J. Skelton as a candidate for County Treasurer.

POCKET-BOOK LOST.—Large red pocket book; lost in Jacksonville Wednesday. Finder will please return to this office or Marshal Hunter, of Anniston.

Seven editors in harness and two ex-editors were in Jacksonville this week at one time, and two papers in the county unrepresented at that. They watched the progress of the Graham libel suit with keen interest. They wanted to know just how far the juries of the country would allow the press to go in the criticism of public officials.

MORE CANDIDATES.

Our column of announcements this week shows more names for the consideration of the people. We advise our readers to look over the list in the REPUBLICAN each week, as names of new candidates will be added with every issue, for some time to come at least. Inasmuch as the REPUBLICAN goes to every post office and to every nook and corner, and into almost every household in the county, the names of those announced in its columns will soon be as familiar throughout the county as household words.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Gov. R. W. Cobb was in Jacksonville Monday.

Mr. N. S. Graham, editor of the Shelby Sentinel, Calera, was in town this week, and, in company with Hon. Mr. Pitts, of that county, paid the REPUBLICAN office a visit Monday.

Mr. H. J. O'Shields, editor of our lively neighbor, the Cross Plains Post, was in town this week and called on us Monday.

Both Messrs. W. M. Meeks, of the Gadsden Times, and W. P. Johnson, of the Gadsden News, were in Jacksonville this week and paid their respects to the REPUBLICAN office. In both of these excellent papers the progressive journalism of Alabama is well represented.

Mr. Sam. Noble, one of the founders of the progressive city of Anniston, was in Jacksonville Monday and Tuesday.

Judge Knox Miller, of Talladega, Editor of the Mountain Home, was in Jacksonville some days this week and paid us a pleasant call.

Judge John T. Heflin, of Birmingham, was here as a witness for defendant in the Graham libel case.

Between 25 and 30 witnesses came from Shelby county as witnesses in the case of the State vs. Graham, among them the most prominent men in that county.

Judge Burton and Mr. Wm. Barker, of Edwardsville, were in Jacksonville Wednesday and visited the REPUBLICAN office. We are sorry that we were not in.

Col. B. F. Sawyer of the Oxanna Tribune, was in Jacksonville Thursday and Friday and while here called on us. We have known Col. Sawyer for years as a prominent journalist, and he is always welcome to the hospitality of the REPUBLICAN office.

Among the gentlemen from Shelby county here this week we note Messrs. Henry and Frank Wilson, Mr. French Nabors, Dr. Duhos, Hon. Mr. Pitts, Mr. John Leeper, Circuit Clerk Amos Elliott, Mr. Fletcher and Judge Leeper.

Col. Virgil Murphy, a member of the Montgomery bar, was in Jacksonville this week.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES.

FROM ALL SECTIONS OF CALHOUN.

Choccoloco Chips.

A good many of the boys have been summoned before the grand jury.

W. F. Jordan will soon have his residence completed.

J. J. Smith is having his house painted.

Mrs. S. A. Blackman has recently moved into our vicinity from Polk county, Ga., and has bought the John Borden residence.

Mrs. S. N. Milligan has been quite ill, but is improving.

I. G. Morris and family have moved to near Jacksonville. We lament the loss of so good a citizen as he.

Married at DeArmanville, Jan. 23rd, by Elder J. A. Scott, Willie C. Borders to Miss Alma DeArman, daughter of J. T. DeArman. They boarded the train next day for Texas, proposing to make it their future home.

It is said the steam brick works will soon resume operation.

Your correspondent heard a remark made by a learned legal gentleman last week, and hopes to be pardoned for repeating it. In withdrawing as counsel for his client, he said that he did not propose, first, to practice law for a man who had no confidence in him; and secondly, that he did not propose to practice for a man who would curse him and not pay him—that he could stand some cursing if his client would pay for it. With this very gracefully withdrawn and stepped outside the bar. The remark made a lasting impression on my mind.

Would it not be better, Mr. Editor, for the people of the grand old Democratic county of Calhoun to assemble in convention and say who shall represent us in the various offices of the county, and thus keep our party organized and in good fighting trim for this year's campaign. We may expect a hotly contested political fight to be made from President down. I will be one to stand by and support the nominees of the party in convention assembled. We want honest and capable men to fill the various offices in the county and I am willing to risk a convention. What say you? Let's agitate a little anyway.

Oxanna and Oxford.

Oxanna Tribune.

We are glad to know that steps are being taken to establish a free school for the benefit of Oxanna, as soon as a building can be finished. This is a step in the right direction and will conduce as much towards the building up of the city as anything else. Score a ten strike for Oxanna.

Mack Mincemeat.—The public roads have been worked.

Wheat and oat crops have been damaged.

Mr. James Vice has moved to Mr. Corley's farm and Mr. Corley has moved to Broken Arrow.

Mr. Jos. Johnson has children. Miss Amy Vansant is visiting Miss Fan McCollum.

The saw-mill boys have a debating club at Heathcock & Graves' mill.

E. & W. Junction Jottings.—Two new houses going up. King cotton continues to roll in on the E. & W.

The narrow gauge railroad, or the E. & W. as it is called, will run over the E. T. V. & Ga. railroad at a deep cut, for the purpose of transferring coal.

Candidates are beginning to be as numerous as grasshoppers in potatoe time. The good women of the country say they want the chairman of the county executive committee to call a convention and nominate from Representative to Ballif, to save them from cooking for the drove. U. H. Nixon, your former correspondent, says he is in favor of woman's suffrage in making the nominations.

Mr. Willie Rhyne, of Summerville, Ga., is visiting friends and relatives in this neighborhood.

Miss Margie V. Franks, of DeSoto, Ga., opened school at Green's school house, Monday last.

East of Jenkins.

John Patrick the deaf and dumb farmer of our valley has built a road from a bed of rock on the mountain to Choccoloco creek and down the bank of the same to a point where he wishes to build a rock wall. He has a nice team car and hauls rock in a hurry. The boys say he fails to give the lawful signal before he crosses the road.

Wheat is not all killed, but badly damaged. Oats sown in the fall about all dead.

Health of the Valley very good. J. C. and C. M. Watson celebrated their silver wedding on the 20th of January 1884.

Aniston Briefs.

Your typos got us into trouble last week. Instead of saying "Morristown has grown to such

proportions as to need an academy very badly," he made us say Anniston instead of Morristown. Anniston has two splendid brick academies, with good schools, under the management of teachers who are skilled and experienced, and who are thoroughly equipped in learning's lore. Morristown is one division of the city of Anniston. She has about 225 dwellings, with a population now of about fifteen hundred. She has a good school taught in a dwelling by an accomplished young lady. [Not the typos, if you please, but the editor, Tyro.]

All our people rejoice at the laudable enthusiasm over your Normal school and we hope it is now only having the initial steps of its future prosperity and greatness.

It is rumored that the Woodstock Iron Company has sold its store building and immense stock of general merchandise to Major Carey, of South Carolina.

Messrs. Lesser and Geisburg are in the city to have their room in the Mobile block fitted up, preparatory to the opening of their mammoth stock of exclusive Dry Goods. They are nice gentlemen, and will advertise in the REPUBLICAN.

Since reading the elaborate account from your Atlanta correspondent of Miss Hurst, a number of our people are anxious that she come this way and exhibit her great power in making inanimate articles "hustle" around.

The number of announcements for Sheriff in the REPUBLICAN last week has caused many people to try out for a convention to nominate candidates for all the county offices, and thus get rid of the unpleasant scramble which will inevitably follow without a nomination.

We learn the contract is out this week for the building of the Mechanics hotel. It will contain sixty rooms.

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For Sale.

Two Mules and Wagon for sale on credit. Apply to B. H. DENMAN.

A splendid assortment of Wall Paper and Paper Decorations in elegant designs and at exceedingly low prices at Colclough & Co's, Rome, Ga.

Abstract of title must accompany the offer.

LEAKE, SNOW & CO.,
Jan 26-41
Real Estate Agents.

Postponed Administrator's Sale.

Wanted on option or commission by Leake, Snow & Co., Oxford, Ala., 1000 to 4000 acres of old field lands with living water running through it. Price must be low and in a body. Abstract of title must accompany the offer.

LEAKE, SNOW & CO.,
Jan 26-41
Real Estate Agents.

Jan 28-41

Respectfully,
PORTER, MARTIN & CO.

Jan 28-41

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Correspondence of the Republican.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1884.

The annals of Congress during the past week have not been exciting, but important work has been accomplished in both houses and in committee. According to custom, a large number of new or renewed bills were presented on Monday. The Fitz John Porter bill is again the subject of debate on the floor of both the House and the Senate. It is a great pity that this question cannot have a final extra-legislative and extra-political settlement. Congress is entirely too expensive a tribunal to try the grievances, whether they be just or fictitious of a little general. Besides a politico-legislative body is not from a common sense point of view a competent court to judge a question that would seem to be of a purely military and tactical character. General Logan is expected to make the greatest effort of his life on the Fitz John Porter bill this week. When he last spoke on this subject he drew a sublime picture of the ship of state tossed on the billows of treason, but steady and firm he cause supported by the pillars of liberty. Logan is immense as a word painter, and consistency of metaphor troubles him no more than correctness of grammar.

The Temperance question was discussed in a side issue way in the Senate last week. There are two immense restaurants in the basement of the Capitol, one under the Senate, the other under the House. To these restaurants Senators, Representatives, and hundreds of visitors about the Capitol go for refreshments. The rules say that no intoxicating liquors shall be sold in these restaurants, but the rule has been evaded and the initiated have been able to get what they wanted in tea cups under the fiction of tea. During the discussion of the new rules Senator Frye from Maine told a ghastly story to the effect that he had seen a common laborer in a blouse, with breeches in boots, drinking bad whiskey out of a common crockery cup at one of the Capitol restaurants. This was no doubt an appalling picture and enough to make the bronze Goddess of Liberty shudder, but a close analysis of the invective of the dunder-mifflin young Senator will show that the scandal, and the crime, was chiefly in the blouse, the breeches, and the boots of the poor workman. The lobbyists and pimps, the male Pandors, and the female Pandoras who have been supported about the Capitol by Senator Frye's party until they own it, dress better than the workmen but they are infinitely worse and more hideous than blouse, breeches, boots, and bad whiskey.

The new rules of the Senate go into force this morning, and Democratic Senators are determined to take advantage of every means in their power to secure the enforcement of the provision respecting the order of business. If rigidly adhered to the new rules promise to shorten the work of the Senate considerably and make its action more dependent upon the merits of a measure than upon the persistence of the Senator who has it in charge.

The Mexican treaty overshadowed importance all other matters now before the Senate, and if its friends choose to attempt a reconsideration of the vote of last Friday the week in whole or great part may be given up to it. There are no measures of great importance upon the calendar of the Senate at present. Mr. Calloway's bill for the reorganization of the legislative power of Utah, some discussion of which has already taken place, will doubtless be reached early in the week, but the only question about it will be with regard to its reference. The measure, involving as it does the reorganization of the entire governmental machinery of Utah, would naturally go to the committee on Territories.

Among the measures which may be reported from the committee during the week are the bill introduced by Mr. Sherman authorizing the issue of circulating notes to National banks proportionate in amount to the market value of their bonds; Mr. Edmunds' Civil Rights bill and the Shipling bill. These measures have been under consideration respectively by the Finance, the Judiciary, and Commerce committees during several of their recent meetings, and committee work upon them is supposed to be nearly concluded. If none of these matters are reached, or if they do not occupy all the week, the bills providing a form of civil-military tariff legislation. They government for Alaska, reported by Mr. Hargrave from the commit-

tee on Territories, will come up and will give rise to some discussion.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1884

Congress has shown no signs of indecision this week. The amount of work done has been creditable,

and the character of it unusually important.

Overshadowing in im-

portance other matters, was the

hostility shown by the House to

land-grant railroads, through the

almost unanimous adoption of the

Holman resolution, which is a com-

prehensive measure for restoring

to the public domain all those vast

tracts of land donated to railroads,

in cases where the roads have not

met the conditions of the grant.

The majority vote was overwhelm-

ing 251 to 18 and may be accepted

as the declaration of a fixed policy

for the future. It dates the

failure of a gigantic scheme to

plunder the government and sig-

nifies the restoration of many millions

of acres of valuable land to the

rightful ownership. Mr. Hol-

man made this subject a special

study last summer and the resolu-

tion is based on his personal obser-

vations. Another movement in

the direction of reform, was a blow

struck at ex-members of Congress

who have abused the privileges of

the floor for lobbying purposes.

Mr. Anderson of Kansas offered a

resolution requiring ex-members

before being admitted to the hall

floor, to obtain from the Speaker

and order which shall be issued

only by the ex-member declaring

he is not interested in any corpora-

tion or person having a pecuniary

interest in the defeat or pass-

age of a measure before Congress

or the committees, and pledging

that while the House is in session

he will not communicate with any

person having an interest in legisla-

tion. Violating this pledge the

ex-member will forever be deprived

of the privileges of the floor.

At times the chamber swarms

with ex-members, some of whom

have not been in Congress for

years. Others were members of

the forty-seventh Congress, and

nearly all of them are lobbyists, or

"attorneys" for this or that special

interest, sugar, whiskey, claims,

and jobs great and small. Having

learned the ways of legislation in

former years, they easily convince

clients of the value of their ser-

vices on the floor, and the impu-

nience of this class is appalling.

Nothing short of an iron-clad oath

will cure this evil, of which every

honest Congressman has cause to

complain.

Speaking of an iron-clad oath re-

minds me that one of the first acts

of the House of Representatives

this week was to repeal the "iron

clad" oath. As the confederate

record of a man in no way disqual-

ifies him for service as a legislator.

It was too absurd to retain on the

status books two sets of oaths, one

designed to keep out of office per-

sons who had engaged in rebellion,

and the other framed expressly to

let them in. Mr. Cox of New York

spoke lengthily in favor of the

movement as one in accord with

the times; but the bill would have

come with more grace from the re-

publican side of the aisle.

In the working of the amended

Senate rules which went into op-

eration for the first time Monday,

there has been a little friction.

Senators have not adjusted them-

selves readily to the new order.

One of the rules is that when a bill

on the calendar has once been cal-

led and passed over it shall not be

called again until the calendar has

been gone through. Certain Sena-

tors, among them, Messrs. Logan

and Blair, who were sponsors for

some of the first called measures,

were not in the Senate at the time,

and seemed much thwarted at not

being able to give reasons for the

faith that prompted them to ask the

Senate to pass their bills. Senators

now in the luxury of a secon-

dhand hitherto not enjoyed. The

floor of the chamber is visited by

very few of the persons who have

heretofore gained admission as the

secretaries of Senators. Mr. Edm-

unds is the draughtsman of the

stringent rule prohibiting entrance

to all but bona fide secretaries, and

it is said he aimed it at persons

who, in the guise of newspaper cor-

respondents used their cards of ad-

mission to engage in lobbying.

The Senate has been considering

a number of important measures

during the week and has further

discussed the pork question. The

House has passed some rather un-

important bills. Committees have

discussed pensions, the currency,

land grants, inter-state commerce

and territorial boundaries.

Indications are that the demo-

cratic leaders propose to move

very slowly and cautiously in for-

the bills providing a form of civil

military tariff legislation. They

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W. C. GROW, Proprietor,

JACKSONVILLE HOTEL,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

This hotel, under its new management has been entirely refurnished. Careful and polite attention given to guests. Patrons will find the hotel reasonably priced. Guests will meet all trials day and night. Reasonable rates will be made with monthly board-dealings.

Blacksmith and Woodshop.

Depot St., Jacksonville, Ala.

The undersigned has recently opened up an excellent Blacksmith and Woodshop, supplied with the best tools and appliances; and is now prepared to do all work in his

Prompt, Cheaply and Well.

Stephen McLean is the Blacksmith. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

J. F. BEAL.

Dr. J. E. CROOK,

OFFERINGS

Professional Services

to the citizens of Alexandria Valley

and surrounding country.

A full line of pure Drugs and Patent

Medicines kept constantly on hand

at my Drug Store in Alexandria

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W. C. MCCORMICK,

BY

J. D. McCORMICK.

New Family Grocery,

BY

T. P. BONDURANT,

Clerk.

Commercial Hotel,

Jacksonville

Democrat

ESTABLISHED JAN. 21, 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, FEB. 9, 1884.

PRICE \$2 A YEAR.

NEGRO LYNCHED.

Some days ago we read in the *Lafayette Sun* an account of a brutal crime against a white woman by a negro in Chambers county, and Tuesday's dispatches announce the hanging of the wretch by a mob of about fifty men.

The negro was at a mill with a turn of corn. While he was there, Mrs. Striblin left the mill on her way home. As soon as he got his "turn" ground, the negro started out on his mule in the direction taken by the lady. Overtaking her at a lonely place in the road, he ravished her and then attempted to kill her with his knife, but her screams brought assistance and he fled. He was captured and brought before her and she identified him. He was placed in jail. Saturday night he was taken from jail and hung to a tree. Although he denied his guilt, it appears to be clear. His mule tracks were traced to the scene of the outrage and a portion of his bridle rein was found on a bush, where he had hitched the animal, and which was broken off in his hot haste to mount his mule and fly when he heard help approaching.

The condition of Mrs. Striblin is very critical and her life is despaired of.

LANEY'S CASE.

The case of John Laney of this county, charged with murder of a man named Black, in the south-western part of this county, some years ago, was called Friday last, and went to the jury Saturday night. The jury were out all Saturday night, through Sunday and until Monday, when they came in with a verdict of manslaughter in the first degree and sentenced the prisoner to a fine of five hundred dollars and hard labor for the county one year. Under this sentence Laney will go to John T. Milner's coal mines in Jefferson county this county having a contract with him. Laney was defended by Messrs. Caldwell, Hanes & Caldwell and Bishop & Stevenson, and was prosecuted by the Solicitor and Messrs. Denson and Disque. The speeches were made by the Solicitor and Mr. Disque for the State and Messrs. Hanes and Bishop for the defendant.

THE STATE RECOVERS \$29,000.

The State of Alabama sometime ago instituted suit against Fred Wolfe, for the recovery of certain money said to have passed into his hands from Vincent, the defaulting State Treasurer, in cotton future speculations. After quite a long trial of the cause in the Circuit court of Montgomery county, the jury rendered a verdict against Wolfe for \$29,000. If this can be made out of Wolfe, it will be fortunate for the State. The suit was brought for the recovery of \$129,000 and interest. The attorneys of Wolfe will appeal to the Supreme Court.

We return thanks to those of our patrons who have availed themselves of the opportunity while at Court to call in and settle dues. There are still many others who are behind, whom we wish to have settlement with. We cannot carry subscribers through the coming dull Summer months who are already long in arrears. Under present arrangement it costs us much more than formerly to run the office and our expenses are all to be paid in cash. Come up and settle. It is a small matter to you, and will make you feel better and the publisher much happier.

The Cohely Case.

The case of Dick Cohely, a white man charged with the murder of a man in the northern part of this county, a year or two ago, was given to the jury Tuesday, and resulted in a verdict of acquittal.

Solicitor Martin and Mr. S. D. G. Brothers appeared for the prosecution and Col. Caldwell and Mr. W. J. Brock appeared for the defense. The evidence was circumstantial.

Another National Bank, with \$100,000 of cash capital, is to be started at Eufaula.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES.

FROM ALL SECTIONS OF CALHOUN.

Ohatchie.

Business has been somewhat retarded last month on account of the bad weather, but for the last few days everything has assumed quite a different appearance. The farmers of this neighborhood are very busy preparing for the coming crop.

Everybody is building or repairing fences. Why not have a stock law and save all this expense of building so much fence? The same labor spent in preparing the soil for the crop would be worth a great deal more to us.

The impression a few days ago was that the wheat and oats were entirely killed out by the hard freezes, but the wheat is injured but little and there is even stand of oats in some places.

Some of our farmers are making a great deal of improvement on their farms, in which Capt. S. C. Smith takes the lead.

Corn is very scarce, hardly any for sale at all, and it is worth from 60 to 75 cents per bushel now and prospects of it going to \$1 during this year.

The health of our community is better at present than it has been for some time. Scarcely any sickness at present.

The little village of Ohatchie is still improving in the way of business. Smith & Nunnelly are doing a splendid business, merchandising at this place, as successors to the firm of Smith, Wiggs & Co.

We also have a good school going on here, taught by D. D. Warlick.

The prospect for business at this place is very good. We receive a good deal of freight daily and our shipments are good. Ohatchie has shipped nearly five hundred bales of cotton by the East and West Railroad this season.

Smith & Nunnelly have made arrangements to handle stone coal at this place, which will be quite convenient to the shop men of this neighborhood.

The telegraph posts are being set along the East & West line, and we hope to have a telegraph office at this place soon.

The road masters, Messrs. Cantrell & Duckett, stopped over with its Sunday on their from the wreck which occurred Saturday evening on the E. & W. R.R. five miles west of the Junction. Six car loads of coke and one box car were completely wrecked and the track torn up for a considerable distance. Brakemen Clements and Cooper were thrown from the cars and slightly hurt, but no one seriously injured. A large force of hands were hard at work all day Sunday clearing off the wreck and replacing the track. The wreck was caused by the insufficiency of the trucks to make the curve which was very short.

Mr. T. A. Wiggs, Mr. Will Milligan and Miss Lizzie McElrath, all of Weavers' Station, have been visiting our neighborhood, the guests of Mr. Smith. Mr. Willie gave us some assurance of his marksmanship at quail shooting during his stay with us of three days. He and party brought down seventy-six birds and many rabbits.

Mr. B. B. Nunnelly has been supplying our neighborhood with fine fish from his trap on the Tallahatchie. He has taken as much as three hundred pounds from his trap during one night.

Mr. B. B. Nunnelly and force are at work on the depot at Grayton this week, which will be ready for business in a few days.

Chocolate Chips.

Weather fine and Spring-like. Farmers are busy sowing oats and preparing for the various crops.

There will be a great deal of compost made and used on cotton in lieu of guano.

Jasper C. DeArman has been quite ill for nine days with spinal meningitis. Very little hope entertained of his recovery.

T. A. Davis, of Davisville, has located a blacksmith and wood shop in this place and has it in full

blast. A Mr. Gann has also located a blacksmith shop in this place.

G. W. Cannon, a fine boot and shoe maker, has also located in this place.

Martin's Cross Roads.

Mr. T. H. Martin, Jr., formerly a resident of Martin's Cross Roads, who now lives in Georgia, is on a visit to his connection and friends in this county. We also learn that he anticipates going into business at Lincoln, in Talladega county.

Some farmers are busy re-sowing their land in oats where they were killed out by the recent cold weather. Oats sowed in January and the early part of February often makes a better crop than if sown in the fall.

Some say that their wheat is not hurt as bad as it looked to be. The supposition is that there is from one half to three-fourths of a stand on the ground now.

Mr. L. J. Morris has gone to finish up the mill that his brother L. F. Morris was building when he died.

Married, February 3d by Rev. J. H. Jones, Mr. D. B. Burns of Calhoun county and Miss Rebecca Young of Talladega county.

The correspondents of the *Republican* at E. & W. Junction and other places are in favor of a county convention to nominate candidates for the different offices to be filled by election next August.

Well, if it is necessary to have a convention all right, but there are

so many clever men that want to run for some office that it would be a great disappointment to them to have a convention and compel them to stand aside or have ugly things said about them. Besides,

Mr. Editor, I think that your interest as well as that of editors in the

county ought to be respected. In

case there is a convention, there

will be but one name to announce

for each office; otherwise there will

be from 4 to 12 or 15. I think it is a

good idea to get all the money that

can be honorably come at out of

the old thing and let the gentlemen

who are lucky enough to get elected

make it back, if they can.

The Normal School.

Last week Miss Bowen who teaches composition in the normal school gave to the young ladies of the upper classes for composition subject: "My experience in housekeeping." All compositions are written during school hours, and after they had assembled and there was no longer any chance to copy verbatim from cookery books. Miss Bowen requested the young ladies to add, each, at the close of her composition, a receipt for whatever article of food she could make best. It may entertain our readers to read the list of receipts below:

2	recipes for light bread.
4	" biscuits.
6	" pound cake.
4	" boiled cust'd, egg, muffins.
1	" coffee.
1	" sweet wafers.
2	" rice pudding.
2	" ginger cakes.
1	" corn bread.
5	" tea cakes.
1	" lemon custard.
1	" jelly cake.
1	" chocolate.
1	" mountain cake.
1	" silver cake.
1	" butter scotch.
1	" meringue custard.
2	" sugar candy.
1	" jelly cake.
1	" croton cake.

One of the young ladies said in her composition: "I have always thought that anybody with a good cookery book, a good fire, and plenty of common sense, could cook anything."

Burrah for the normal school girls! What a feast of nectared sweets their list suggests, with sugar candy at the top, and corn bread at the bottom.

A Minister Fatally Stabbed.

FORT GAINES, GA., Jan. 30.—A difficulty occurred yesterday in Henry county, Ala., between John Boatright and Rev. J. W. Calhoun, a Baptist minister, in which the latter was fatally cut with a knife. An old feud existed between the parties. Both are men past the meridian of life, of steady habits and high respectability.

ATLANTA LETTER.

FROM THE GEORGIA CAPITAL.

written for the Jacksonville Republican.

HON. L. W. GRANT.

Dear Sir:—The recent change in the weather is giving the city a decided Spring-like appearance. How eccentric our winter climate is. Only a few days since and all out-doors was frozen up, and the all-pervading power of mid winter was present everywhere. The hard frozen streets, and the trees and fences arrayed in their crystal robes of ice, contrasted naturally enough with the frowning face of nature as we beheld her dreary and bleak beneath the lowering clouds.

Those who knew most about our natural mother really knew but little. The little we do know seems to add to the boundless realms of the unexplored, and to add to the mysteries of the unknown and unknowable. But yesterday the dark clouds of winter's discontent hung like a funeral pall over the wasting memory of the departed years.

The voice of all nature seemed to chant a funeral dirge; and the march of the hours to die away amid the evening's falling shades and chilly shadows like faces and footsteps vanishing for eternity. What a sad, strange visage the elements can put on. But, there is nothing real; the cold, dreary winter winds, and the wasting clouds that sweep across the shadowed fields of the upper air, are only specks in boundless space. Above their misty track, and shining down upon their inferior frosty laboratory, the great god of day diffuses his rays, and mingling with the struggling law sends the snow flake, and the pearly sleet to earth freighted with latent heat and life.

Thus the grasses and flowers of the field are the special children of the snow, and are not forgotten by Him from whose bountiful hand they are given, and in whose wonderful economy they exist. Thus we see as we study and understand.

Nature that there is nothing real; that things are not what they seem to be. Just above those clouds how bright and beautiful the scene!

There the wide-spread beam of day falls upon the wrangling elements,

and over the vapery void chases

chaos away. If mortal eyes could

bethold the contest there; if mortal

feet could tread those airy plains,

and watch with patient care the

death angel's ride on the maddening gulf to the sea!

To-day the clouds yielded to the shifting winds, and were soon dispersed. Then came the beautiful sunshine leaping like a creature of life over the cold, dead earth, and touching the slumbering germs as with the hand of an angel. We don't need a Joseph to divine the dream of Nature, nor a David to reveal the prophetic vision. Each breeze from the South comes laden with the youthful spirit of Spring, and bears as upon spirit wings the ambrosial waters for the gods!

[From a hand in the sun-bright deep, Where golden gardens glow, Where the winds of the north beat dead in sleep. Their couch stinks never blow.]

But the poet's stanza does not do full justice to the day just numbered on the pages of the lifeless gulf of the past. When Spring thus supplements herself, and by such a beautiful contrast repeats the story of her birth in the morning of creation, we are brought to realize how joyously the stars sang together in the youthful glory of the spheres.

The ancients delighted in paying tribute to the beautiful and wonderful grandeur of Spring. Their poets sang, and their orators devoted their most valuable time;

and yet, when Spring came to them it could not have been the same soul-inspiring season it is to us. Yet we read to this late day the annual gathering of her bards, and study with pleasure and advantage the times that aroused the mighty spirit of Milton:

[Now the gilded ear of day, And the verdant day of Spring, In the steep Atlantic stream, Shoots green and dusky beams, And the sun around the world, Sets his golden orb in the east.]

How truly grand were the olden times. Far greater and grander than we are now capable of under-

standing. The poorest of ancient Greece participated in the national pleasures and frivolities, roamed at pleasure, and paid due homage to the time when the birds should mate. If we may believe the historians of those times the unfortunate soldier, the skilled artisan and the almost inspired philosopher were moved by the genius of the famous land of the gods and oracles.

The spirit that touched a Delphian oracle also touched the dolphin of the immortal Milton:

[Here laid the bleak waves of our strife and care, Floats the green Fortunate Isles, Where all thy hero spirits dwell and share, The present moves attended With all the heroic excellent and fair That made the golden time splendid.]

FRED DOUGLASS.

The recent marriage of Fred Douglass, the negro politician, and Marshal of the District of Columbia, has been, I think, receiving considerable attention. That a white woman should degrade herself to marry a negro, or Indian, or even a Chinaman, astonishes us when we consider the race and social relationships. It does not differ whether Mr. Douglass is intellectual or not; nor does the fact that he is a half breed, or "intermediate," as he himself denominates the mulatto population. The waddles of the old fellow about the one race and one blood problem, is supremely disgusting. He, of course, thinks for the present, that the hand of Miss Pitts is the scouring of a great victory; a few months with the self-willed disciple of Susan B. Anthony may enable his philosophic brain to take in the real situation.

That a young and vivacious woman can love and properly reciprocate the affections of an old record, both before the late war, is a problem we fail to satisfactorily comprehend; but, when the infraction of nature unblushingly, how faithfully complicated must be the situation!

If nature does not revolt, and assert her own, the world will be equalized.

That a young and vivacious woman can only perish when the names

bound! Back, back the dread!

Back, back the dread!

Rebound will come. The retrograde wave will come with tidal proportions to submerge his old age.

What is in the flesh of the side of negro equality. Overmuch equality, and overmuch

race extinction will tend to refresh old animosities, and open fresh old wounds. The broad

and somewhat emphatic assertion

The Republican.

FEBRUARY 9, 1855.

OFF TO THE HILLS AND FAR AWAY.

The Selma *Times* of the 5th notes the fact that Capt. Jos. F. Johnston of that city has been offered the presidency of the new State Bank of Alabama at Birmingham. The *Times* hopes and insists that he will not accept it. Selma cannot spare him. The *Times* labors to show that when Birmingham becomes a second Pittsburgh, Selma will be a second Cincinnati. Then rising to the height of poetry, the *Times* exclaims: "Then, why will our men of brains and money and energy leave us? Why are they charmed by the glare of the furnace lights and the glitter of the black diamonds of the North?"

We cannot answer for all of Selma's men of brains, capital and energy, but we think we know what is the matter with Joseph. He has tar on his heel and the instinct of the mountains within him. He loves the fragrance of the pine more than the glorious beauty of the magnolia. When he left the wild grandeur and rough freedom of the hills for the lotus land of the South, it was not forever. The day of our destiny had not arrived. It is here. Fortune stands smiling and beckoning to him from our "misty mountain tops" and he will come. Instinct and ambition within, and glorious possibilities without impel him. He can't help it. No doubt he would as readily immolate himself on the altar of Selma as any other man, but this is a practical age and he has grown beyond the sentimental period of his life, and such a bootless sacrifice is "not for Joseph" or any other live man of lotus land. They are all coming. Every county in this great mineral belt is receiving them—the adventurous, the brainy, the ambitious men of South Alabama. Calhoun has them and will get more of them.

We sympathize with the *Times*. It seems to be about the only live thing about Selma. The *Times* appreciates the situation and the necessity for work. But we are afraid it has a perverse generation to deal with—men who lie flat of their backs and wait for fortune to drop sugar plums into their mouths. When a few more of her commission merchants grow hard poor through the foreclosure of mortgages and break, there is no telling what will become of the city. Its live newspaper is deserving of a better fate than death by slow mental torture, as will be the case, if it shall be compelled to witness many more years the emigration of the brainy and enterprising from the city to the Eldorado of the North, and the pig-headed perverseness of the tradesmen left, who have not sufficient enterprise to hold trade for 100 miles along the line of the chief railway entering the city. Time was when Selma commanded the trade of all this section. It does so no longer, and there is no good reason why, except that her business men deliberately abandoned it and let it go to Rome, Chattanooga, and Atlanta, Montgomery and other points as remote. Selma seems to have settled down with content over the pickings around her doors. The cane-brake farmers alone can't build a second Cincinnati, and we are afraid the *Times* will die of "hope deferred" before the city will stand out in the gorgeous trapings painted for it by its loyal and faithful friend. Selma has the natural surroundings, but she has not the men, with few exceptions, and they are leaving by the administration of the *Times*. Montgomery, with no greater advantages, is growing. Atlanta, a purely commercial city, is growing, with no such country to back it. Selma is not allowed to grow. The whole press of the State by preconcert, a year ago, attempted to "boom" it, but the business men planted their corposity on the "boom" and held it down. The *Times* reprinted complimentary articles from the State newspapers in one column and expostulated with the croakers of the city in another column. We are afraid the city "must go." We hate to write it. She has many noble people whom we love and admire, but what is the use of disguising the fact? A people that will do nothing for themselves cannot expect the outside world to be always at their backs patting and encouraging them. The least stroke of enterprise—the rebuilding of their opera house even—anything smacking of dash or vigor—would give hope to friends abroad, but alas, there is no sign of it. "Oh Jerusalem, Jerusalem," but ye would not.

SENATOR SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Alabama Tribune.—We believe a little figuring is being done on the Senatorial slate. At present the writing is on the under side—a la *Slade*—but its scratching can be heard. We believe, however, that under the system that has heretofore obtained in this district—that of rotating Cleburne county is entitled to the next term. If we are correctly informed, such is the case, and it being so, we shall most respectfully defer to her wishes in the matter only stipulating that she presents a good man—one that will faithfully represent the whole interest of both counties and not be pledged to any particular place or locality. This is the only point we shall insist upon, and this we shall make a sine qua non.

Were it not otherwise, and Calhoun again entitled to the honor, we should, in hearty approbation of the faithful services of the present Senator, Hon. L. W. Grant, insist upon his renomination and reelection. His services impel a hearty endorsement of the people, and we are sure that they are ready to extend it; but if the right, even by courtesy, of Cleburne preclude a man from Calhoun, we are sure that Mr. Grant will not ashamed to endorse him. He can rest secure in their confidence, trusting for the time to come again when he can accept their favors without prejudicing the claims of a sister county.

We thank our friend of the *Tribune* most sincerely for the kind expressions employed above toward the editor of this paper. He has, of late, been often asked if he would be a candidate for re-election, and his reply has been that in ignorance of what view the District Convention might take as to the comity that should prevail between the counties, he would not announce. In that Convention representative Democrats of Cleburne and Calhoun will meet and discuss the matter. Any determination that they may reach will be entirely satisfactory to him.

He has never sought office merely for the sake of holding office, and has only sought place to subserve the public good. If the people of Cleburne and Calhoun should see fit, through their delegates in Convention, to compliment him with a renomination, he will accept the trust without any feigned reluctance. If, on the other hand, it be determined that comity between the counties requires the nomination of a gentleman from Cleburne county, Her people are a noble and enterprising people and deserve their good fortune.

Much damage from floods reported by telegraph from Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Louisville. The river is already higher than at any time since 1852 and is steadily rising. Great damage is already reported and much greater will certainly follow a continued rise.

Mr. Morrison has brought in his tariff bill. It scales impost duties about twenty per cent and puts many articles on the free list. The debate in Congress on the tariff may be expected to open soon.

Our genial neighbor, the Gadsden *News*, says that the establishment of the Normal School and the fire has rejuvenated Jacksonville. We shall publish the whole of his sprightly article next week.

An interesting letter from our Atlanta correspondent reached us too late for publication this week. The one presented on the outside was written for last week's paper but reached us too late.

A movement is on foot to build two homes for disabled Confederate soldiers, one in Richmond and one in Washington city. Among the most generous contributors so far are the Federal soldiers.

Wendell Phillips, the greatest orator and perhaps the brainiest man of the New England States, died some days ago at an advanced age.

Our subscription list is steadily increasing. We thank most heartily those of our patrons who are saying good words for the REPUBLICAN.

The Senate has rejected the nomination of Paul Stroback to be U. S. Marshal of the Montgomery and Mobile District.

The State's total income per month from the Penitentiary is \$4,125.50.

John F. Warwick has been appointed postmaster at Talladega.

The Mills Coming to the Cotton Fields.

From the Cincinnati Times-Star.

While the cotton mill owners of New England complain of hard times and are reducing wages, Southern cotton mills flourish, the operatives fear no reduction of wages, and several new mills are building. This is a feather in the bonnet of the south. It indicates unmistakably that cotton is to be consumed where it is grown.

God has confounded the purposes of our enemies and turned all their works of evil to our good. They freed the slave, and built up a rival that will destroy their material greatness. They made the slave a voter, and in doing so gave us increased representation in Con-

gress and increased political power in the government. That they did not intend these results to follow their work does not alter the results. They are cold facts, none the less valuable to us of the South. Great statesmen these New Englanders!

After a protracted contest in the Kentucky Legislature Congressman Joe Blackburn has been elected United States Senator to succeed "Cero Gordo" Williams. Mr. Williams was an aspirant for renomination and at one time the name of Speaker Carlisle was brought forward.

Mr. Blackburn was elected to the 44th Congress and has served continuously to this date, and is now a member of the House. He was a Confederate soldier and is a loyal friend and warm hearted, generous man.

The Gadsden *Times* suggests that Col. Caldwell be conferred upon the office of Attorney-General—a neat turned compliment well deserved. Other papers have mentioned his name in connection with this honorable office; but we do not think his iterative practice here would admit of his acceptance of it. If he should intimate a willingness to accept it, all this country would be found at his back as a matter of course.

The E. & W. R. R. is rapidly approaching Cross Plains from Calhoun. This road will greatly benefit our sister town and enhance the value of property there. Already parties are securing locations with the intention of improvement. We rejoice at the good fortune of Cross Plains. Her people are a noble and enterprising people and deserve their good fortune.

Anderson Jefferson, a negro man of Geneva county, while testifying before the U. S. Court in Mobile in a timber case, became violently insane and abused the Court roundly. He was removed and will be sent to the asylum.

F. S. Stanton, a worthy young man of Geneva county was killed while rolling saw logs in Escambia creek last Saturday. A number of heavy logs rolled over him and mashed him into the earth.

In the year 1853 in Etowah county 1063 mortgages and 172 marriage licenses were recorded.

Judge Wm. J. Harralson is a candidate for the legislature in DeKalb county.

G. D. Phillips of DeKalb county was seriously, if not fatally, hurt by a falling tree last Saturday. He was passing where two men were chopping. As he got opposite the tree fell, killing both his mules, smashing the wagon and hurting him, as related above.

A seven year daughter of Frank Bush of DeKalb county was burned to death some days ago, by her clothing catching on fire.

The output of the Tuscaloosa yarn mills has been doubled by the addition of more spindles.

The negro, Scip Holly, who killed Mr. Luther Sealey in Tuscaloosa county some days ago, has been captured and lodged in jail. Lynchings was talked of, but prevented by old Mr. Sealey, the father, who wanted the law to take its course.

Young Sigsby, of South Lowell Walker county, was burned almost if not fatally some days ago by the explosion of a flask of powder.

Five men are announced for the State Senate from the District composed of the counties of DeKalb, Marshall and Jackson.

Death of Wendell Phillips.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—Wendell Phillips is dead. He began to show signs of dissolution at 4:30 this afternoon, and died at 6 p. m. He was conscious up to within an hour of his death. Mr. Phillips was ill just one week, but it was not until Thursday that his condition was considered dangerous by his physicians. Thursday night he failed rapidly, but Friday he roused slightly and passed a fairly comfortable night. This afternoon his illness took a critical turn and he gradually failed and passed quietly away about 6 o'clock, in the presence of his wife and niece. Mr. Phillips was in his seventy-third year. The arrangements for the funeral are not yet completed, and will probably not be held for several days.

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Jefferson Davis has erected a fine monument to his benefactress, Mrs. S. A. Dorsey, at Natchez.

Pearl buttons are turned out by the bushel daily at the button factory in Reah county, Tennessee.

ALABAMA NEWS.

Thos. A. McDonald, the wealthiest man in Coosa county, died at Rockford rather suddenly some days ago.

A new paper has been started in Clay county under the name of Clay County Watchman.

Ex-Congressman Jos. H. Sloss, has begun the publication of a paper called the *Advocate* in Huntsville. It will be independent in politics. Mr. Sloss was lately U. S. Marshal of the Northern District of Alabama.

The *Alabama Progress*, at Florence, edited by Mr. Geo. P. Keys, has suspended. It was a temperance and educational journal.

A railroad is to be built from the projected city of Sheffield on the Tennessee river to Birmingham, a distance of 83 miles, and is to be finished by October. The road will run through a very rich mineral country. New York capitalists have taken \$250,000 stock in Sheffield and a city will be built there at once. The new city is situated a mile or two from Tuscaloosa.

THE STRIKE TO BE GENERAL.

The strike will be general, taking effect in every mill in the city, and putting thirty thousand persons out of employment. Reports received to-day state that in addition to the Columbian Manufacturing Company, of Greenville, Mass. the Boston Duck Company, the Thrunderkye Mills, the Cordes mill, the Palmer mills and Otis & Co., of Palmer, Mass.; and Nashua Cotton Mills, of Nashua, New Hampshire, have been issued to stop a large portion of the looms in the Birrell Cotton mills, the Massachusetts cotton mills, and the Suffolk mills of Lowell, Mass., and the York Manufacturing Company, of Saco, Maine. These include some of the largest cotton mills in the country, and represent over 700,000 spindles.

STATEMENT OF A GEORGIA ECONOMIST.

They have been compelled to curtail the production because of the low prices at which their goods are being sold and the heavy losses incurred. Others are expected to adopt the same course as soon as their warps and looms are run out. In regard to this question a prominent cotton dealer from Georgia said: "I am not at all surprised at this result, and my only wonder is that we have not heard of it sooner. It is simply an economic problem which any one can understand. So long as New England had a monopoly of the cotton mills of the country it made no difference to that section how much they had to pay in the way of freight to get the raw material in their possession."

The Moscow girls are attracting some attention from scientific Europe. A so-called epidemic of cholera, or St. Vitus' dance, broke out in a girl school there, and now various members of eighteen families in the neighborhood of the Kremlin are trying to keep their features straight.

President Porter of Yale college, is said to have advised graduating students not to marry until able to support a wife. The venerable educator does not seem to recognize the possibility of a man's being able to find a wife capable of attending to the incidental matter of support.

Southern Sundries.

North Carolina has 143 newspapers.

Hind county, Miss., has a school debt of \$75,000.

Fort Davis, Texas, is 5,203 feet above the level of the sea.

The Memphis board of underwriters are reported as having disbanded.

The Arkansas State Press association will be held at Fayetteville, May 7th.

Alabama is now building quite a number of flourishing young cities.

HOMICIDE IN OPELKA.

James Abercrombie Fatally Stabs Henry Hart.

Columbus Enquirer-Sun.

Information of a most unfortunate homicide in Opelika reached this city yesterday. The facts are, as near as we can learn, from that place are as follows: About the time of the arrival of the passenger train from Montgomery, a negro porter was engaged in carrying trunks from the hotel to the baggage room, on a pair of trucks. James Abercrombie, son of Judge J. J. Abercrombie, of Opelika, was standing in the way of the trucks and the negro requested him to move, whereupon Abercrombie became incensed, drew his knife and cursed the negro. The porter left the truck and went in search of Henry Hart, the marshal of the place. In the meantime Abercrombie walked over to the baggage room and placed himself in the way again, and when the negro requested him to move, he refused to do so. At this juncture Hart came up and placing his hand on Abercrombie's arm told him he wanted to see him a minute. Without a word of warning, Abercrombie plunged his knife into Hart's shoulder, near the neck, severing an artery. Hart walked off thirty or forty feet and fell, and died in hour or an hour and a half after receiving the stab. Hart did not have his pistol when he was stabbed, and it is supposed that he had started for it when he walked off and fell.

Abercrombie was at once caught by two negroes, who took his knife from him. A gentleman who was standing on the platform of the passenger car when the fatal stab was given, says that it was with great difficulty that two abled negroes were able to hold Abercrombie, and that it was necessary to strike him a severe blow across the knuckles to get the knife out of his hand. Abercrombie was immediately arrested and placed in prison.

The unfortunate affair has cast a gloom over Opelika, and is deeply regretted by all who know the parties. Abercrombie is a young man, and belongs to an old and honored family. We are told that at times he displayed evidence of possessing an unsound mind, and the terrible act which he committed

ROUT OF NEW ENGLAND.

The Fall River Cotton Mills Practically Bankrupted.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—A special to *The Press* of this date from New York says: To-day brings the first emphatic and disastrous proof that the establishment of cotton mills in the south, at the home of raw material, will drive the cotton mills of New England into bankruptcy. The growing losses of the eastern manufacturers terminated yesterday, when the operatives of Fall River, thirty thousand and strong, were called on to decide between discharge or a ruinous reduction in wages. Under the proposed reduction it was shown that the men would be unable to make more than eight dollars per week. After debating the matter for two hours, a ballot was taken, and resulted 484 in favor of the strike, and eighty-one against it.

A new paper has been started in Clay county under the name of Clay County Watchman.

Ex-Congressman Jos. H. Sloss, has begun the publication of a paper called the *Advocate* in Huntsville. It will be independent in politics. Mr. Sloss was lately U. S. Marshal of the Northern District of Alabama.

The *Alabama Progress*, at Florence, edited by Mr. Geo. P. Keys, has suspended. It was a temperance and educational journal.

A Flying Visit to Jacksonville.

Alabama Tribune.

We spent a pleasant day in Jacksonville last week. It was our first visit in many years and we were glad to see such evidences of thrift and progress in a town so old. It appeared as if the magic fountain of youth had burst from its neighboring mountain, and, quaffing of its rejuvenating waters, the place had taken on new life.

On every side evidences of a gratifying prosperity were seen. The marks of the recent fire are fast disappearing, and out of the ashes are rising handsome substantial buildings. We rejoiced to see, if there are so many pleasant memories associated with its past—so many gallant names, so many triumphs of oratory, so much of patriotism and of chivalric manhood—that we feel a reverent regard for it, and everthing conducting to or evidencing its prosperity commands itself to us as if it were a personal preference. Having drunk of the reviving fountain and caught the spirit of improvement and progress that is overspreading the land, its future is bright and hopeful.

IN GENERAL.

Canada's Indian population is estimated at 131,000.

Live Oak, Fla., gardeners and truck farmers are preparing to plant.

Among the journals recently started in Germany is a comic paper called Mixed Pickles.

In view of the wonderful increase of Episcopal Methodism, from 15,000 members in 1784 to 1,000,000 in 1884, it is proposed to celebrate next Christmas as the church's centennial birthday, with suitable jubilee services.</

The Republican.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF CANDIDATES.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.
We are authorized to announce S. D. G. Brothers as a candidate for Representative.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce D. H. Adenholt as a candidate for Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce Thomas A. Pelham as a candidate for Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce John A. Cobb as a candidate for Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce W. J. Scott as a candidate for Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce Minus W. Woodruff, as a candidate for Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce J. A. Landers as a candidate for Sheriff.

FOR TAX ASSESSOR.

We are authorized to announce F. M. Trendaway as a candidate for Tax Assessor.

We are authorized to announce Henry F. Montgomery as a candidate for Tax Assessor.

We are authorized to announce Col. J. M. Sheid as a candidate for Tax Assessor.

We are authorized to announce Blackstone J. Mathews as a candidate for Tax Assessor.

We are authorized to announce Wm. P. Downing as a candidate for Tax Assessor.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

We are authorized to announce D. Z. Goodlett as a candidate for Tax Collector.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce J. Skelton as a candidate for County Treasurer.

Campaign Rates.

Beginning March 1st, we shall offer special low campaign rates for the five months and a half covering the State election. We will also club with one or more papers Parties desiring CHEAP campaign literature would do well to call.

Yankee Robinson as Darius Dutron, at Court House, Monday night, Feb. 11th.

Mr. Hammond has painted up his hotel and store, which greatly improves its appearance. The West side of the public square will most likely be repainted.

Brother O'Shields of the Cross Plains Post dropped in on us again this week. Always glad to see him. He is a genial and clever gentleman.

Good Work and a Just Judge.

The present term of the Circuit Court has despatched more business than any Court held in the county for many years. Four murder cases have been disposed of. Some of these have been hanging on for years and have been a great source of expense to the county. Other cases of long standing have also been disposed of. With each term of his Court held here, Judge Box rises in public estimation. He possesses to an eminent degree all the elements essential to the make up of a great Judge, and at the end of his term will be popular with the people as any man who has ever occupied the bench in Alabama. In employing the term "popular," we do not mean to apply it in the sense ordinarily understood when it is used in speaking of a politician; but rather that he will occupy a place in the affections and esteem of the people, arising from a noble discharge of his duty, in the fear of God and with respect to the rights of men.

More Candidates.

By reference to our column of announcements it will be seen that the list of candidates is steadily growing. We would advise our readers to look at the list each week for some time to come, as there are still others to announce, as we know.

Don't fail to come out to the Court House on Monday night and see Darius Dutron in "Days of '76," supported by Miss Jennie Nichols and Blanch Reading. "To be seen only once and never forgotten." Tickets for sale at the Hotel.

Attention is called to the postponed meeting of stockholders of the Jacksonville Real Estate and Building Association, Monday the 11th inst., at the hour named in the notice. The presence of Court here and consequent business engagements of many of the stockholders prevent a meeting at the time first named. There is business of great importance to transact and stockholders are earnestly requested to attend.

The Fourth Murder Trial.

Friday morning the case of James Nabors, charged with the murder of one Spradlin, a U. S. Revenue officer, was called and a jury empannelled. The killing of Spradlin, according to report, did not grow out of a discharge of his duty as a revenue officer, but in a strictly personal encounter. At this writing the trial is in progress and the REPUBLICAN will go to press before the result will be known.

Albert Stevenson was also happy a week or two ago. It was a boy too.

The farmers are preparing for the season. They are tearing down their old fences and building new ones.

They are beginning to put in their spring oats.

They are trying to repair the damage done by the cold weather.

Oats have gone up in this neighborhood from fifty to seventy-five cents per bushel.

Mrs. Fannie Gore opened her school at Hebron last Monday morning. She opened with fine showing.

East and West Junction Items.

Farmers are preparing the soil for another crop of king cotton and Indian corn.

Saturday evening the east bound passenger train on the E. & W. flew the track below Sulphur Springs—one man slightly injured.

Tuesday morning about 11 o'clock the South bound freight train was

wrecked near Pike's rock-quarry.

Six cars totally or partially de-

stroyed, but no one injured that we learned of.

The E. T. V. & G. R. R. and the E. & W. R. R. will build a large and commodious depot here for the benefit of the traveling public, and for the transferring of freight.

Messrs. Green & Nixon will soon have their store completed with a fine lot of goods on hand.

Bear eight will furnish one can-

cide of the many hundred that is springing spontaneously up all over the county.

Rev. T. W. Ragan preached at Ashbury Sunday last and will preach again the second Sunday in March.

Oxford.

From the Oxford News.

Our infant daughter the embryo agricultural city of Oxanna, is growing prettier and smarter every day as the wealth and business improves.

Work has been commenced in the burnt district; the entire block

is to be rebuilt at once, with the addition in the immediate vicinity of four or five large new business-houses. We hear of a large num-

ber of new residences to be erected,

just as soon as the material can be placed upon the ground. Oxford is just starting off on a building boom the like of which has never

been seen in this immediate section before. The visitor here today, returning twelve months hence, would hardly recognize the Oxford of the present.

Mr. J. D. Forther, of Living-

ton, Butler county paid Oxford a

visit the past week. He was well

pleased and will move to Oxford soon. He is a good man and an excellent worthy citizen, and he

will be most heartily welcomed as

an citizen of Oxford.

The Book Entitled "The Polar and Tropical Worlds."

Circulated now in this commu-

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every respect *first class*. Its mer-

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what in the successive chapters,

and then he feels it difficult to state

his admiration for its substantial

value. The work never tires the

reader, and by frequent reperusal

of its thrilling narratives, its graph-

ic scenes and startling feats, he

wonders that the author could, in

a lifetime, have collected and clas-

sified such a vast amount of varied

and well defined facts, all "stranger

than fiction," and all scientific-

ally and practically established.

The works of all the famous

learned and scientific travelers of

the world, such as Humboldt, Dar-

win, Agassiz and Wallace have

furnished a vast amount of informa-

tion for the book. And all the

time, the result may be that the

paper will be a day behind

time. So, next week or the week

after, if our patrons do not get

their paper on Saturday, as usual,

they will know what the reason is.

We shall try, however, to so ar-

range as not to be thrown behind

time by the removal.

The REPUBLICAN will move into

its new quarters on the east side

of the square in the new Rowan

building, next week or the week

after. The work of removal will

cause the type setters to lose some-

time, and the result may be that

the combined results of all that is

known of man and nature in these climatic belts of 10,000 miles in latitudinal extent. We know of no work in the world like it; nor one as well suited as an educator for old and young alike in all the families of the land. There are few men who may more justly claim your attention than Mr. Parsons who is agent for this work.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES.

FROM ALL SECTIONS OF CALHOUN.

Grayton Dots.

The people are busy sowing oats. Some have finished.

B. B. Nunnelly is building the depot of E. & W. Road at this place.

The health of this community is very good.

Wm. Dickie is still improving, and R. C. Hanna, is so that he can walk on his crutches with a little help.

Peeks Hill Items.

The boys in this neighborhood have got over their scare, the Grand Jury has adjourned. Some of them took to the mountain, but they have come back now.

John Wilkins is happy—it is a fine boy.

Albert Stevenson was also happy a week or two ago. It was a boy too.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

Correspondence of the Republican.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1884.

The forlorn hope of the republican party is a new crusade against the South, through an investigation of the so-called Southern outrages, at Danville, Va., and Copiah, Miss. Senator Sherman's latest display of partisan venom was in a "bloody shirt" resolution for this purpose, and it proves that republican leaders are reduced to a pitiable poverty in resources. Still the party feels the necessity of doing something. It dare not go before the country on the high tariff issue. It cannot nationalize the temperance question, because opinions vary widely in the matter on that side of politics. It cannot make the educational question an issue, because it admits of no partisan discussion. It cannot utilize the Mormon problem, because republicans are most undecided in regard to a solution. Nor can it avail itself of the surplus revenues question, nor of the universal demand for a forfeiture of unearned land grants, for this ground is preoccupied by the democratic House of Representatives.

In the Senate Monday was a field day, given to a general debate on the Sherman resolution. The author of this campaign document made the first speech in which he confined himself to the Mississippi phase of the matter.—Senator

Lamar replied in one of his strongest efforts. Readjuster Mahone made the principal speech the Republicans, reiterating the slanders upon his state contained in his "Address to the Readjuster party". Senator Vest, well equipped with facts answered the assault, championing Virginia with fine effect. Several Democratic Speakers made allusions to occurrences in the North which call for investigation, referring incidentally to the Tewksbury horrors, which brought Senator Hoar to his feet in defense of Massachusetts. Senators Bayard, Butler, Vane, and George each made a few remarks pertinent to the resolution.

The McPherson Banking bill is likely to be taken up in the Senate during the week, and if the debate is prolonged will display the Land-grant bill.

The most important measure before the House is the shipping bill, and on Monday that body proceeded to its consideration in Committee of the Whole.

The Ways and Means committee are working quietly with a view of settling upon a conservative measure that will pass the House. Chairman Morrison and Mr. Hewitt are both preparing tariff bills to submit to the committee. Mr. Morrison's bill provides for a reduction of twenty per centum in existing rates. Mr. Hewitt's bill is based on a compromise of existing rates and the various tables that have been proposed for adoption by the government.

The upper House has voted for a resolution granting to Senators who do not enjoy the advantage of being chairman of committees, the right to employ private clerks during the session at six dollars per day. It is probable one of the next moves in the lower House will be to secure clerks for Representatives also at public expense. The subject has already been introduced by Mr. Belford who said in a short speech that it took all his salary to pay his clerical assistance.

The House gave two days of the week again to debate on the Fitz John Porter bill, during which the galleries were crowded with attentive listeners. The orators were Messrs. Ray and Follett in advocacy of the measure, and Messrs. Taylor, Keifer, Thomas, and Horr in opposition to it. It would be interesting to know how much time Congress has consumed in the last twenty years discussing this subject, and how much money has been expended in printing Gen. Porter's supplications for relief from the judgement of his army peers. The House will resume the discussion on Friday.

The marriage of Frederick Douglass to a white woman of this city has caused much comment on account of the contumacious manner in which the parties have advocated amalgamation of the races. On being interviewed, the septuagenarian bride-groom said he had no explanation, no apology to make; that he was not an African, that he had married a woman only a few shades lighter than himself and that he considered himself a member of the one race that exists.

W. A. SWAN, Esq., 2.

Both branches of Congress held very short sessions Monday. Neither had proceeded far with the

routine business of the morning hour, when the announcement was made of the death of Representative Mackey of South Carolina.

The Senate and House immediately adjourned until Tuesday noon, and the flags on each wing of the Capitol were placed at half mast.

One of the Mob Convicted.

Special to the "Times-Democrat," BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 30.—Bob Crews, a member of the mob that broke open the jail in search of Wesley Possey, the negro rapist, for the purpose of lynching him, on the night of Dec. 3d, was convicted in the County Court to-day. The punishment is fixed at \$25 fine or twenty days in the coal mines, with time additional for the costs, which would make the whole term about six months. The reason of the light sentence is mental weakness and drunkenness, both of which were proved. This is the first trial in the Possey disturbance.

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Jacksonville

Republican

ESTABLISHED JAN. 21, 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, FEB. 16, 1884.

PRICE \$2 A YEAR.

TEMPERANCE AND POLITICS.

Week before last the REPUBLICAN gave currency to a well-authenticated rumor that but for the good sense of Mr. Gilmer, the recent Temperance Convention at Tuscaloosa would have put a ticket in the field for State officers. This brings an emphatic denial from Mr. John T. Tanner, the veteran temperance advocate of the State, and the Union Springs Herald and Times, edited in part by our friend Col. R. H. Powell, another most prominent temperance advocate. The Herald and Times says:

"We do not know to whom our valued friend of the Republican alludes when he speaks of the so-called friends of temperance in this State." But we feel authorized to assure him that its advocates in Alabama have no desire or intention of risking the killing "of the movement as dead as a herring" by mixing it with politics. If it is ever brought into politics in our State it will be done by the opponents of the movement. The friends of this great moral reform will never disturb the peace of political parties by willingly dragging it into politics.

Mankind are very much given to suspecting the sincerity of each other's motives, and friend Grant, of the Republican, is no exception to the general rule. When he expresses his belief, that some of these temperance men "are moved more by ambition than by philanthropy," he may be unconsciously measuring them by his own standard.

We are bound to believe both of these distinguished and honorable gentlemen. The gentleman who gave us our information is a man high in the councils of the Democratic party and who has been repeatedly honored by the party with distinguished official position. He is utterly incapable of a misrepresentation of facts, and we are therefore bound to believe that he had been misled by the statements of other parties who did not fully understand what they were talking about. His information was that Mr. Gilmer had prepared a "protest" against the nomination of a candidate for Governor by the Convention and also against the mixture of the races in the order or conventions of the order and that he threatened to publish this "protest" if the leading spirits of the Convention did not recede from a policy already pretty well settled upon looking to both these ends, and that this bold action of Mr. Gilmer brought about an abandonment of the design; and he further said that he had been informed that the nominee of the Convention for Governor would have been Mr. Tanner or our friend Powell. So, we are glad to be able to correct the damaging rumor on the word of these two most prominent promoters of the temperance movement. If we wished the cause ill, nothing would please us more than to see its promoters inject it into politics. It is because we wish it well that we write with some asperity when we speak of those who would destroy it by bringing it into politics.

In saying that we suspected the sincerity of some of the men engineering the temperance movement, and regarded them as moved more by ambition than philanthropy, allusion was made in a general way to those whom we then had reason to believe, in the light of the communication to us, were trying to lead it into politics.

Knowing him as we do, we could not have meant our friend Powell, but does not his personal allusion to the editor of this paper raise the suspicion that he took a part of it to himself and was netted to the point of retort? So far as we are personally concerned the retort can have no application. We have never engaged as one of the engineers of the temperance movement. Yet, in conjunction with the efforts of the Representative of this county in the Legislature and the demands of the people, we have helped to place Calhoun among the real, substantial temperance counties of the State. No deadfalls or wild tigers are suffered here. Public sentiment is behind the law and there is no agitation looking to its repeal. In other words matters have been so managed here that the temperance question cannot get into our politics, to any considerable extent, or as it has elsewhere.

NOT WELL INFORMED.

The Anniston Hot Blast thinks that Mr. Hewitt's bill to withdraw the mineral public lands from public sale and open them to homestead entry snatches a little of demagoguery.

"The Hot Blast wants the President to put the lands on the market and let capitalists have them, who, it says, will develop them. It says, "the poor people do not want the lands, for they haven't the capital to develop them, and if they did, they have had a lifetime to settle upon them, and yet the lands are still vacant."

The Hot Blast ought to know that the poor people have never had the opportunity to enter these lands. They have been the highest priced lands in the counties in which they lie. Under the federal law they have been held at from \$10 to \$20 per acre; and the poor could not reach them. The intention of the Morgan bill was to place them at the same price as other public lands and offer them for sale at a price not less than \$1.25 per acre.

It was thought that under this law

the people ought to turn out and kill all the dogs found running at large, whether about the premises of the owner or not. If any man has a valuable dog that he does not want to lose, let him chain him and keep him chained until this malady has been extirpated. No man has a moral right to keep about him animals at liberty to run about over the neighborhood and spread it, to the danger of human life.

Let us suppose that a band of Gypsies or other people were going about over the country killing valuable stock and even little children. How long, think you, would it be before the whole country would be in arms to slay them? Then, why so tenderfooted when it is dogs?

Kill the dogs. The country would be better off without them anyway. There can be no mistake made in killing a dog, unless it be a very valuable animal, and in that case its owner can afford to keep it chained or otherwise confined until the danger is over.

Since the above was written County Commissioner Byrum has told us of the ravages of mad dogs in his neighborhood. About the first week of court, a strange dog appeared among his goats and bit several of them, and also bit other dogs in the neighborhood. The dogs that were bitten went unmistakably mad without exception, and showed a disposition to bite each other and everything they came in contact with. They have all been killed. The dogs that were bitten also went mad and have been killed. It is not known how many other dogs or animals were bitten by the strange dog, and the whole community is in a state of suspense and alarm. Not only the lives of valuable animals are at stake, but even the lives of children, who have to travel the highways to and from school and to neighboring houses. Mr. Byrum has confined his dogs in an out house and will not allow them to run at large until hydrophobia has been extirpated beyond all doubt.

Others of that community ought to follow his example, and then the community ought to organize to kill every dog found unchained or unconfined. If there be a man in the community who insists on letting his dogs run at large, in the face of the danger, his feelings should not be respected.

This disease manifested itself

first near Weaver's Station some

weeks ago. Already it has spread to every quarter of the county. It will grow as a matter of course, if not checked by prompt and effective means, and the consequences may be terrible beyond conjecture.

One man near Germania, we learn,

has been so imprudent as to release a dog he had confined, that

was known to have been bitten sometime ago. This ought not to have been done, and the community ought to see to it that that dog is again confined or shot.

Kill the dogs. Organize and kill them.

The testimony of Weigand and other examiners of the Department of Justice, before the House Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, is anything but complimentary to the U. S. Marshals in the South. It plainly shows that they have been running their offices for the money that could be made out of them, regardless of the interests or the rights of the people.

IN Cleburne county, we learn, the people where hydrophobia appeared, turned out and killed the dogs of the community and stamped out the scourge. About Weaver's and Anniston hydrophobia still lingers, showing that it was not effectually stamped out there.

At the first appearance of hydrophobia, the REPUBLICAN pointed out the possibility of the loss of human life, and urged a wholesale slaughter of dogs. More than one person has been bitten in the community (three that we have heard of) and yet no decisive steps have been taken to stamp out the malady. Do our people hold the lives of a few worthless curs of more value than the lives of their own kindred and children? We know they do not. Then why not go to killing dogs? Wherever hydrophobia has appeared in a neighbor-

hood the people ought to turn

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The Republican.

FEBRUARY 16, 1883.

ABOUT THE "PRECEDENT."

The State press are discussing Democratic "precedent" and "time honored usage" in the nomination of State officers, at a lively rate just now, in view of the coming gubernatorial election:

Some zealously maintain that a faithful public officer, who has served one term, is entitled to a re-nomination as an "endorsement," and that a failure to re-nominate him is virtually to put the seal of condemnation on his official service and to humiliate him.

Others, on the contrary, say that in all cases the individual should be lost sight of in view of the public good; that if the public welfare requires a change of officers, the change should be made, and that it does not follow that it is a reflection on the incumbent for a convention to say that another can better serve the State in the then existing emergency than he. They say further that it has been as much the unwritten law of the party that there should be no third-termism as that a second nomination should follow one term of official service; and yet, they say, as late as the last State convention this unwritten law was broken in the re-nomination of two officials to a third term, while even a second nomination has not been always the unbroken rule.

Is there any precedent in the matter worthy of observance, and should there be any?

What compliment can it be to a man to re-nominate him simply in obedience to an unwritten law of the party, his friends the while claiming that a failure to re-nominate him will be a virtual condemnation of his administration and a humiliation to him? Does not such a claim rest for its success more upon the generous sympathy of the people, than upon the public service of the official?

To come to the matter that has given rise to this discussion—the re-nomination of Governor O'Neal—the REPUBLICAN wishes it understood that it is perfectly impartial in the matter. Should he receive a re-nomination it can and will support him cheerfully. It has made no war upon his administration, and has a sincere desire to see full justice accorded him for the conduct of his administration; but it would not have him re-nominated simply by operation of an unwritten law of the party. That kind of a re-nomination it would consider no compliment to him.

The REPUBLICAN would like to see the party left free to make nominations of new men every two years, if deemed proper, or to continue faithful officers in service, not only for two, but for ten terms or more, if they are found to be the men for the places they occupy.

If a different rule is to prevail in the party, and two and only two, terms are to be accorded incumbents, then it would be better to enact the unwritten law of the land, by a change of the term of service of the Governor, and other State officers who hold for two years, from two to four years, they being, in that event, ineligible to succeed themselves, as is now the case with sheriffs. This would save a vast deal of trouble, discussion, and expense, to say nothing of the preservation of party harmony.

But better than this and better than "precedent" and "time-honored usage" is an election every two years, with the people left perfectly free to change their public officials, or continue them in office at will.

The Queen of England has given her diary, from August 1862 to September 1862, to the world in the form of a book. We haven't read it all, but that part we first fell upon appeared to have a great deal about "poor Brown's legs." If the whole book is as interesting as the parts we copy below, we shall get through it by the end of the year 1900. The Queen's carriage had overturned and hurt Brown's legs. We copy from the diary:

"I was much distressed at breakfast to find that poor Brown's legs had been dreadfully cut at the back of the knees, and he said nothing about it. But to-day one became so inflamed and swollen so much that he could hardly move. The doctor said he must keep it up as much as possible and walk very little, but did not forbid his going out with the carriage. I did not go out in the morning."

Next day, October 12, the Queen writes:

"Brown's legs much better; the doctor thought he could walk over the hills to-morrow."

THE FLOODS.

The accounts of the floods on the western rivers, grow more distressing with each day's dispatches. At Cincinnati the water is over two feet higher than during the great floods of last year or the year before. At last accounts the river was sixty-nine feet above high water mark and was still rising. Cincinnati is cut off to a great extent from the outside world by railroad, the tracks and depots being flooded. At Newport, Ky., the foundations of dwellings are giving way. A fine residence built last year at an expense of \$10,000 fell the 12th. Many people are in the upper stories of their houses unable to get away and will perish if they fall. Contributions to the sufferers are flowing in from all parts of the country and only the most prompt measures will prevent great suffering.

At Jeffersonville, Indiana, nine thousand people have been compelled to move into the upper stories of their houses. At Pittsburgh, Pa., the situation is distressing.

The rivers in Arkansas are also on a boom, and much property has been destroyed. The Arkansas river is rising rapidly and promises to go higher than for many years. Five thousand people are camped on the hills near Pomeroy, Ark., and are in terrible want of food. One hundred and fifty houses of the town have floated away and boats land at the Court House steps. Nearly every business man of the town has been bankrupted by the flood. A house went by Middeport the 11th with a woman sitting on the gable end. Men rowed out to the house and appealed to her to get off, but she refused, saying that she had four babies below which were all dead.

Newport, Ky., has appealed for aid. At Wheeling, W. Va., the state of affairs is heartrending. Congress has appropriated three hundred thousand dollars to the relief of the sufferers by the flood and money and rations are being pushed forward to the points of suffering as fast as possible.

The above meagre details convey but a slight idea of the wreck of property and human suffering that is going on by reason of the floods.

The daily papers contain each day long telegraphic accounts of disaster, each more heart rending than the one that preceded it.

It is more than likely that we shall hear of a greater flood than ever on the lower Mississippi and another almost irreparable disaster to the farming interests of that fertile country.

When the bill to afford relief to the sufferers by the floods came to a vote in Congress, but twelve or fifteen men in all that body voted against it, and among these were two gentlemen from Alabama—Messrs. Hewitt and Oates. We wish they had voted for it, for the sake of Alabama.

The Republican Executive Committee.

Montgomery Advertiser.

There was a full attendance of members of the Republican State Executive Committee, at their meeting held here Saturday. Mr. Samuel Thompson, of Birmingham, was elected a member, *viva*. Mr. Frank Y. Anderson resigned. Mr. Sam Oliver was elected a member to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Col. W. B. Brown. A number of half breeds were present, who appeared to have harmonized.

The Committee decided to call a State Convention, to be held on the 15th of April; and the Chairman, Geo. Turner, Esq., was instructed to issue a call for the convention through the press accordingly. Under the basis adopted the convention will be composed of 268 delegates from the different counties of the State.

The Committee recommended that the delegates from the various counties to the State Convention shall elect the delegates from the several districts to attend the next national convention of the party. The purpose of the Committee in calling a State Convention is, we presume, to nominate a ticket for State officers and organize for the campaign.

The Democrats in the Legislature of Virginia have passed a bill re-districting the State as to the Congressional Districts. They have also taken the election machinery entirely out of the hands of the County Judges, who are mostly the tools of Mahone, and given the appointment of registrar and judges of election and other election officer, to Boards in each county appointed by the Legislature itself. It has also taken from the Governor all his power of appointment to office and assumed that power to itself. It looks as if the Democrats of Virginia were preparing to get rid of Mahone and his crew permanently.

"Extra Billy Smith," the oldest living ex-governor, made a ringing speech at the Democratic caucus in Richmond the other night.

Circuit Court—First Week.

Whisenant & Driskill vs. Blakeman, Jenkins & Co. Continued by plaintiffs on account of the absence of their counsel.

W. T. Mitchell vs. J. M. Hayes. Continued by plaintiff on payment of all the costs of the present term.

Nathaniel Cobb vs. Jno. R. Graham. Continued under former order and each party taxed with half the costs.

Francis Reece vs. W. F. Kennedy. Dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

J. O. McCullars vs. G. B. Skelton. Jury and verdict for defendant for \$200.85.

C. & G. Cooper & Co. vs. R. P. Neighbors. Judgment against defendant for \$200.85.

Burke Mfg. Co. vs. W. F. Higgins. Judgment against defendant for \$78.95.

Adair Bro. & Co. vs. M. C. Liveley. Judgment against defendant for \$198.52.

J. Draper & Co. vs. T. J. Alexander. Judgment against defendant for \$112.

J. L. Seasongood & Co. vs. W. A. Wood, defendant; J. R. & J. F. Graham garnissees. Judgment nisi vs. garnissees.

D. C. Savage vs. S. W. Frye, defendant, and Woodstock Iron Co. garnissees. Plaintiff takes a non-suit.

H. Snow vs. S. C. Kelly. Jury and verdict for plaintiff. Suit for property in Oxford.

Jas. C. Greenway & Co. vs. J. E. Daniel, defendant, and J. S. McCaulman. Judgment against garnisseur.

Clayton & Webb vs. L. R. Ramsey, defendant; A. L. Higginbotham and R. P. Thompson claimants. Judgment by default against defendant, with leave to execute a writ of enquiry at the next term. Trial of right of property continued.

M. M. Harper vs. Nathan Clark. Continued by consent.

Jackson Dickie vs. Wm. Woody et al., defendant, and W. M. Elgin garnisseur in two suits. Plaintiff discontinues his suits.

Hughes & Hughes vs. A. M. Murry, defendant, J. F. Graham, claimant. Dismissed at cost of claimant for want of claim bond and affidavit.

Richard B. Pinson vs. Daniel Craig. Settled and defendant assumed cost.

Richard B. Pinson vs. Charles Metcalf. Settled and plaintiff assumed cost.

R. W. Read vs. H. M. Weathers and L. L. Allen, defendants. Defendants have leave to file additional pleas in 30 days. Continued by consent.

L. E. Verner vs. Winfrey Bonds. Suit of ejectment. Jury and verdict for land sued for, and verdict for damages for \$612.

J. W. Hardie & Co. vs. S. C. and E. O. Jenkins. On failure to cancel mortgage after notification. Jury and verdict for plaintiff for \$200 damages.

Mississippi Mills against same parties. Same verdict.

C. Aultman & Co. vs. B. J. Mathews. Suit in detinme for recovery of saw mill and engine. Verdict for plaintiff for property sued for and \$100 damages.

Woodruff & North vs. Charles Bynum. Jury and verdict for defendant.

D. C. Savage vs. W. J. Brock. Settled and defendant assumes cost.

R. P. Thompson & Co. vs. Enoch M. Brownlee, defendant and W. F. McCullars, garnisseur. Judgment by default against defendant for \$383.46. Continued as to garnisseur.

Woodruff & North vs. Leak Dunn & Bro. Continued by defendant on payment of all cost.

Walden & Son vs. Robt. S. Steele. Settled and defendant assumes cost.

Barry & Pearce vs. Enoch M. Browne defendant and W. F. McCullars, garnisseur. Judgment by default against defendant for \$207.81 and continued as to garnisseur.

Augusta Hoke vs. John Fuller. Detinue. Judgment for property sued for.

John F. Walker vs. Adam Walker. Appeal dismissed.

C. & G. Cooper & Co. vs. D. D. McCraw, Alex. Conn and John Loyd. Judgment against defendant for \$570.50.

Armstrong, Cater & Co. vs. Henry and S. A. Jewell. Judgment against defendants for \$385.

M. C. Sorrell vs. Samuel and Thomas LeMaster. Settled.

John D. and Jane Blackwell vs. Jno. C. and Sallie Graham. Plaintiff takes non-suit.

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Swain, Willie & Co. vs. Jacob Wilson. Judgment against defendant for \$95.75.

R. T. Pinson vs. M. C. Boles and S. J. Millieane. Parties agree to arbitrate.

Tracy, Franklin & Co. vs. Alfred M. Morgan. Judgment against defendant for \$126.40.

Lueissa Whisnant vs. Alexander Wood. Judgment for plaintiff for \$559.70.

Austin Nichols & Co. vs. Georgia Tanning Co. Judgment against defendant for \$141.87.

Russell & Co. vs. W. A. Wilson et al. Judgment against defendant for \$152.75.

S. F. Hobbs vs. J. F. Davis. Judgment against defendant for \$159.10.

Chas. Weiler & Son vs. J. D. Hammond's Sons. Judgment for \$372.30.

J. R. Graham vs. G. G. Foster. Judgment against defendant for \$1066.58.

C. & G. Cooper & Co. vs. R. P. Neighbors. Judgment against defendant for \$230.85.

Burke Mfg. Co. vs. W. F. Higgins. Judgment against defendant for \$78.95.

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The Republican.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF CANDIDATES.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

We are authorized to announce S. J. Brothers as a candidate for Representative.

We are authorized to announce W. W. Whitehead as a candidate for Representative to be elected at the next election.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce D. H. Gadsden as a candidate for Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce Thomas A. Pelham as a candidate for Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce W. A. Cobb as a candidate for Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce Minus W. Woodruff, as a candidate for Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce J. A. Sanders as a candidate for Sheriff.

FOR TAX ASSESSOR.

We are authorized to announce F. M. Readaway as a candidate for Tax Assessor.

We are authorized to announce Henry F. Montgomery as a candidate for Tax Assessor.

We are authorized to announce Col. P. M. Sheid as a candidate for Tax Assessor.

We are authorized to announce Blackstone J. Mathews as a candidate for Tax Assessor.

We are authorized to announce Wm. Downing as a candidate for Tax Assessor.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

We are authorized to announce D. Z. Goodlett as a candidate for Tax Collector.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce J. T. Stiles as a candidate for County Treasurer.

CAL WAGNER'S MINSTRELS

Will play in the Opera House at Anniston, Saturday night the 16th instant.

A portion of our neighborhood notes are unavoidably left over this week, as well as some of the Circuit Court matter.

Died, at her home near Gadsden, on the 3rd inst., Mrs. Amanda Woodall, wife of Wily Woodall, aged 27 years. She was a most estimable lady and leaves behind her a large circle of mourning friends. Her relatives have the deep sympathy of all their acquaintance.

Major Haywood, a former employee of the post office department, was in Jacksonville a few days ago, and while here visited our post office, and complimented the neat manner in which it was kept very highly. Miss Carry was in charge that day and showed him the manner of keeping the books, and he was charmed with her familiarity with the details of the postal service.

Window Cornice and Curtain Poles to fit any size window at Colclough & Co's, Rome, Ga.

Burglary.

While Mr. J. P. Laney was absent from home attending Court last week, two negroes broke into his store house and stole between sixty and one hundred dollars worth of goods. He caught one of them and brought him up to jail Friday. The one caught confessed. The other fled to Talladega county and had not been arrested at last accounts.

Mad Dogs in Alexandria Valley.

We learn from Mr. Jack Clark that two strange dogs appeared in Alexandria valley a few days ago, and were killed by Mr. Howard. It is not known how many dogs and other animals were bitten by these dogs. Let the people of that valley keep a sharp look out and act on the advice given on the outside of this paper as to mad dogs.

Window Shades ready made and made to order at Colclough & Co's, Rome, Ga.

Struck by Lightning.

Wednesday about half past one o'clock, during a short thunder storm, lightning struck the drug store of Dr. J. C. Francis on the North-west corner of the public square, passed out through the window and killed a cow that had taken shelter under the awning, and thence went into the ground about where one of the water-mains is located. Fortunately no one was in the drug store. Nothing was injured in the drug store and the lightning did little damage in passing through the glass and wood-work of the windows.

Expenses of Circuit Court.

Our worthy Treasurer, Mr. J. J. Skelton, has kindly furnished us the following exhibit of expenses of the January term of Circuit Court. The total known expenses amounts to the rather large figure of two thousand, two hundred and seventy-four dollars and forty-five cents. Add to this the claims yet to be presented and the sum reaches two thousand, four hundred and thirty-four dollars and forty-five cents. The item for special jurors in murder cases is the largest of all. It will be gratifying to our people to know that four of these cases were disposed of and that the county will not be put to such a large expense in the future, unless the taking of human life goes on at a reckless rate.

Am't paid Grand Jurors, \$876.10
" " Petit " 738.00
" " Special " 865.65
" " Constables, 294.70

Total, Estimated claims yet to come in for feed of jurors and probably other jury claims, 160.00

\$2434.45

FIREMEN'S BALL AT ANNISTON.

We acknowledge, with thanks, an invitation to attend the Firemen's Ball, at Tyler's opera house, Anniston, Friday evening, February 22d. It will no doubt be a very pleasant event, and we shall be there, if business permits. The committee of invitation consists of Messrs. Geo. A. Noble, Ben. F. Wily, Sam'l. Noble, J. W. Harrison, W. C. Mangum, Geo. E. Carter, Sidney L. Forbes, J. E. Dawes and O. A. Elston. The committee of reception consists of Mr. and Mrs. Sam'l. Noble, Mr. and Mrs. Saffold Berney, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Whetstone, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Goodwin and Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Mabbutt. The committee of arrangements consists of Messrs. J. M. Watters, Frank Veitch, Mr. J. Miller, J. E. Dawes, Robt. Draper, D. M. Mallory, W. C. Mangum, Sidney L. Forbes and O. S. Johnson. The floor managers are Messrs. J. E. Dawes, T. W. Walsh, W. S. Jenison, Sidney L. Forbes, Mr. J. Miller, D. T. Goodwin, W. C. Mangum, W. E. Algee and B. F. Wily.

Commissioner's Court.

Commissioner's Court met Monday and remained in session, transacting the necessary business of the county until Wednesday evening. The Commissioners Court of a county is more important than most people suppose, and it is more to the interest of the people to get good Commissioners than to get good Congressmen or good members of the legislature. They compose the legislature of the county and have the power to lay taxes to a certain extent. In their keeping is embraced everything almost that concerns the local welfare of the people. Therefore in the selection of Commissioners, it is of the highest importance to select first class men. We do not know that any member of the present court will offer for re-election and therefore can write freely. The present Commissioners have been faithful to the interests of the county and have done what they have thought best under all circumstances, and are deserving of the kind regard of the people. It is an office of little pay and honor, albeit it is so important, and gentlemen who consent to serve as Commissioners do so generally as much from a sense of public duty as from any other motive, and when they do serve, and serve well, they are entitled to public approbation. Should the present incumbents manifest a wish to retire, the voters of the county owe it to themselves to elect men as good as they have been. It will not do to be careless in the selection of Commissioners.

And I reckon it is a good thing that this is election year. We all want something to talk and gossip about, and we will have our hands full by the time we get through discussing each individual candidate as to his fitness or unfitness for the place which he asks for at the hands of the people. Of course every candidate thinks his chances are the best, and that he is best suited for the place. If he had not thought so, he would not have announced his name. Well, I don't blame him for that. I reckon I would think so too if I were to run. I started to say, I hope they would all be elected; but I can't see how that will be—maybe they see it.

Thomps' Galli is a candidate for Constable in beat 6.

Mr. Thomas Morris has been lying very low, but he is now convalescent.

E. W. Wesson is lying very low—not expected to live.

A. W. Stevenson is sick.

Dr. Williamson is busy just at this time.

J. W. Williams had cut and made into boards a red oak tree, on his farm, 19 feet in circumference at the ground and 60 feet to the first limb. It made 15,000 three foot boards, and some of the first limbs were 5 feet in circumference, and the acorns 2 inches long and as large round as a partridge egg. This is the way I received it as told by another.

The weather has been feeling for the past few days like spring was on us.

We hear a heap of talk about the red cloud of an evening and morning. Can't some body tell

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES.

FROM ALL SECTIONS OF CALHOUN.

Grayton Dots.

This pleasant weather is favoring Mr. Nunnelly very much in erecting the depot at our place, which is near completion. When finished it will be the best house on the E. & W. road, and will add much to the appearance of our town.

Otchatchie church is to be painted soon. Mr. Wm. Gray proposes to foot half the bill if they will ceil the church. If some other man will open his heart, we will have the best church building on Otchatchie.

Mr. T. Gray is visiting Rome, Ga., purchasing spring goods for the firm of Gray & Meharg, who are doing a lively business at our place. Goods can be bought cheaper here than they can in Gadsden.

John P. Gore made his appearance at Grayton this evening. T. H. Penn, of Liberty, Va., spent a night with us this week.

M. M. Hannah has the blues badly.

Dickie and Lanford continue to work on their fence—since it's a boy.

Jack W. Williams is the man for one of our county Commissioners. Come out Jack.

Rev. D. D. Warlick seems much pleased with Otchatchie circuit. He thinks these are the best people in the world. His school at our place is full—and still growing. We think he has taken a fancy to some of our girls.

Choccoloco News.

Some mad dog excitement in our vicinity. A dog belonging to S. N. Milligan is judged to be mad. He has bitten several dogs in the neighborhood, also a calf for Mr. Milligan. I learn he has been killed.

The steam brick works will soon be in full operation again, with increased facilities for making and burning brick.

J. C. DeArman who has been ill with meningitis, is improving and strong hopes are entertained of his recovery.

A. B. Scarbrough is doing a large furnishing business, on time, from the looks of the customers that crowd his store.

The school at this place is in a very flourishing condition under the management of Prof. J. V. Jolly. A building for school purposes is badly needed.

Peek's Hill Items.

I see the candidates are hatching out rapidly, and you say there are others yet to come. They are filling in line, fixing up for the grand fight from now until August, when it will be decided by the votes of the people who is the successful one. I reckon it is a good thing for a heap of them to come out. It will make things more lively, and then it makes a fellow feel how popular he is. But, I suppose, a fellow don't want to feel that way—that is, the fellow that gets beat.

And I reckon it is a good thing that this is election year. We all want something to talk and gossip about, and we will have our hands full by the time we get through discussing each individual candidate as to his fitness or unfitness for the place which he asks for at the hands of the people. Of course every candidate thinks his chances are the best, and that he is best suited for the place. If he had not thought so, he would not have announced his name. Well, I don't blame him for that. I reckon I would think so too if I were to run.

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The weather has been feeling for the past few days like spring was on us.

We hear a heap of talk about the red cloud of an evening and morning. Can't some body tell

us what it means? Another war, I reckon. Oh, no, maybe not. Just some planet running too close to the sun. That's what somebody said.

For Sale.

Two Mules and Wagon for sale on a credit. Apply to B. H. DENMAN.

A splendid assortment of Wall Paper and Paper Decorations in elegant designs and at exceedingly low prices at Colclough & Co's, Rome, Ga.

Good Horse for S le. Apply to Rev. W. R. Kirk, White Plains, Ala.

Dissolution Notice.

The partnership heretofore existing between C. N. Martin, and S. L. Green, doing business at Alexandria, Calhoun county, Ala., under the name of C. N. Martin, has been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Green retiring from the business.

C. N. Martin will continue business at the old stand and collect debts and settle up the old business. Parties interested in the firm are requested to come forward and settle at once.

C. N. MARTIN,
S. L. GREEN.
Jan 10, 1884-3t

MATTIE WOODRUFF, by next friend,

vs.
JESSE WOODRUFF,
In Chancery, at Jacksonville, Ala.

In this cause it is made to appear to the Register, by affidavit of Robert L. Arnold, the solicitor of complainant, that the said Jesse Woodruff is a non-resident of this State, and that his particular place of residence is unknown to affiant, and further that in the belief of said affiant, and further that the said defendant is over the age of twenty-one years.

It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama, for four successive weeks, requiring him, the said Jesse Woodruff, to plead answer to demurra, or to file his answer to the bill of complaint filed in this cause, or within thirty days thereafter a decree pro confesso may be taken against him.

Done at office, this 14th day of February A. D. 1884.

W. M. HAMES,
Register.

JEFF PRESTIGE,
vs.
MARTHA ANN PRESTIGE,
In Chancery at Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Alabama.

In this cause it is made to appear to the Register by affidavit of S. D. G. Brothman, attorney for defendant, that the said defendant, Martha Ann Prestigie is a non-resident of this State and that her particular place of residence is unknown to affiant, and further that in the belief of said affiant, and further that the said defendant is over the age of twenty-one years.

It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama, for four consecutive weeks, requiring her, the said Martha Ann Prestigie, to plead answer to demurra, or to file her answer to the bill of complaint filed in this cause, or within thirty days thereafter a decree pro confesso may be taken against her.

Done at office, this 14th day of February A. D. 1884.

W. M. HAMES,
Register.

REED PRESTIGE,
vs.
MARTHA ANN PRESTIGE,
In Chancery at Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Alabama.

In this cause it is made to appear to the Register by affidavit of S. D. G. Brothman, attorney for defendant, that the said defendant, Reed Prestigie is a non-resident of this State and that her particular place of residence is unknown to affiant, and further that in the belief of said affiant, and further that the said defendant is over the age of twenty-one years.

It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama, for four consecutive weeks, requiring her, the said Reed Prestigie, to plead answer to demurra, or to file her answer to the bill of complaint filed in this cause, or within thirty days thereafter a decree pro confesso may be taken against her.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

Correspondence of the Republican.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5th, 1884.

When the final history of the forty eighth Congress is written it must be set down to its credit that it antagonized Railroad grabs. It earned this praise by its action last Thursday in restoring to the government five million acres of land grants. A number of railway kings had appeared before the Public Lands committee, with the most plausible arguments in defense of their monopolies but their eloquence had fallen on deaf ears. No filibustering, no tricks, no parliamentary devices, have been able to prevent action on the bills called up by Chairman Cobb for forfeiting the grants to eight corporations in the Southern States. Mr. Cobb briefly explained that these corporations had never completed their roads; most of them had never begun them, and yet under the decision of the Supreme Court the lands were valueless until Congress declared them forfeited. While Mr. Cobb was speaking Members left their seats and crowded closely around him. In a moment the vote was taken and the notorious Texas Pacific grant which involves the title to sixteen million acres of superb land was declared forfeited. It was the one for which C. P. Huntington pleaded, and for which he said he would fight in the courts even if Congress did declare it forfeited.

The Senate having held only two full day sessions last week, but little work was accomplished except in committees. Business to be disposed of during the present week includes first, as unfinished business, the bill for settling private land claims in certain States and Territories. Then the McPherson banking bill is likely to be taken up in advance of its order on the calendar, as are also Mr. Edmunds Civil Rights bill, and his anti-Mormon bill.

In the House to day during the call of States for the introduction of measures, Mr. Morrison expects to present his revenue reform bill providing for a twenty per cent reduction in the tariff. Mr. Converse, who several days ago offered to the House a pack of petitions from the farmers, and wool growers of Ohio, asking for a restoration of the duty on wool, contemplates making a short speech in favor of free wool which Mr. Hurd expects to oppose. Mr. Converse says the tariff legislation of the last Congress imperiled the business of three million men in this country who are interested in wool growing, and this legislation not only affects the industrial, but also the political outlook.

The Keifer-Boynton scandal has been a fruitful subject of comment around the Capitol. The ex-Speaker has been unsparingly criticised for abusing his privilege of the floor in an undignified, malicious attack upon Gen. Boynton, who, not being a member, could not reply to him. The exhibition made of himself in this speech has made the Republicans more ashamed than ever of their support of Mr. Keifer. A resolution, authorizing an investigation of the charges made by him against the Washington Correspondent, was adopted, and it is thought the bottom facts will place the Republican leader in an unavoidable position. It is rumored there is a strong probability of his being served with a resignation appeal similar to that with which Senator Mahone was served. Speaking of Mahone reminds me that notwithstanding his recent failure to carry Virginia, to incite the negroes against their white employers; and to taunt Democratic Senators to angry retorts; one eminent success has crowned his efforts. He has secured a clerkship in the Capitol for his son.

Mr. Belmont of New York is opposed to the inspection plan of pork, partly on account of its doubtful legality, and will introduce a resolution of inquiry as to the constitutionality of such procedure. He says that the adoption of the system would create another army of Republican office holders, with little to do, and consequently plenty of time to run the politics of their respective districts. He strongly favors the re-taliatory policy.

An old bill reintroduced in the Senate provides for the election by the people of Postmasters, Marshalls, District Attorneys, and other United States officers, and a new bill prevents any state from imposing license taxes on commercial travelers.

Prohibitionists are trying to carry the Capitol by storm. The Senate was literally overwhelmed Thursday with petitions, signed

by thousands of people in the states and territories, praying the enactment of prohibitory laws for the District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9th.

Tuesday evening the President held his first public levee of the season, and the great unwashed turned out to the number of three thousand, to pay their respects and give the hand of the President a shake. Your correspondent fell into line and was pushed and crushed for about an hour before his section of the procession arrived in the Blue Room, where the President stood with the ladies of his cabinet officers on his right, and Col. McMichael, the master of ceremonies on his left. I gave my name to the Col., was presented to the President, shook hands with him, bowed all along the line to the ladies, passed through the Red Parlor, and landed in the spacious East Room.

A party of six Flathead Indians were presented to the receiving party, and then formed in line a gainst wall opposite, and stood for a while watching the "Great Father" receive his family. They wore brightly striped blankets and beaded moccasins, eagle feathers, glass earings, and other spangles and bangles, their own hair flowed gracefully down their backs. Their chaperon, Hon. Mr. Maginnis of Montana marched them into the East Room, where another reception was held by the scalpers. While shaking hands with the Indians the curious crowd closed so tightly around them that they could scarcely draw a long breath.

One of them remarked to me: "Ugh! it is mighty hot here! Ugh!" The densely packed parlors were intolerably warm; thermometer at 90 degrees. These aborigines fanned themselves with their hats and wiped the perspiration from their brows with their hands. With their heavy woolen blankets around them, they looked envious of the white squaws in full evening dress, consisting of a few yards of gauze and diamonds.

As one strolls on the Avenue this week he will meet a number of substantial looking men, with blue gilt fringed badges. The wearers are delegates to the Mississippi River convention now in session here, and hail from all States bordering on the Mississippi and its tributaries. There are over six hundred of them and they are not at all afraid. In their speeches they announced that they were not here to petition, but to instruct to command Congress to make the desired appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi river. A number of Senators and Representatives visited

the grand old county of Calhoun, true to her historic name and proud history, last week declared by the mouth of a jury of twelve of her sons, that there must be no musciling of a free press in this commonwealth of which she forms so proud a part.

Sugar Scratches.

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WILL hereafter engage in business on his own account, at the rooms now occupied by G. W. Wilson. Patronage of the public respectively solicited. Jacksonville, Ala., Dec. 8, 1883.

investigation. This is the only Congressional junketing excursion of the winter thus far, unless the funeral trips of the recently deceased members come under that category, as they very probably may, judging from some of the items in the bills--such as cigars, one hundred dollar lunches, white kid gloves, sashes and so on down the bill rendered by the sergeant-at-arms.

MURDER IN JASPER.

An Aged Negro, White Standing in His Own Door, Is Shot and Killed by Another Negro.

News was brought to the city yesterday of a brutal murder that occurred in Jasper, Walker county, on last Thursday night, the 7th inst. The facts are as follows:

An old negro named Charles Stovall, while sitting in his room, about ten o'clock at night heard some one in the rear of the house calling his wife's name. The old man went to the door and called out, "Who is that?" Immediately some one fired a pistol. The ball struck Stovall in the neck, severing the jugular vein, and killing him in a few minutes.

After the killing, it was ascertained that the murderer was a negro man named Gaddi, who was a lover of Stovall's wife, a young woman. Gaddi escaped and was still at large from last accounts.

Work Not Fuss.

Gen. Forney, in an interview with the Mobile Register's Washington correspondent, said:

"There is not going to be any big row (over the tariff) nor any shift among the Democrats in the House. You can put that down as a fact. We are going to work, not fuss."

Gen. Forney is one of those demagogues whose since belief in a tariff for revenue is not questioned because he voted for Randall. On the tariff reform he stands with his party. In the interview alluded to he foreshadows a revision of the tariff, and pronounces the report that Randall will bolt to the Republicans when it comes to a vote, as the rankest of rank foolishness.

And now Selma turns up with a case of miscegenation. The Evening Mail says one Charlie Vaughn confesses to having a negro wife. He says he courted three white ladies; neither would have him, hence he took a negro. He was married to this wife twice, once by a negro preacher and once by a white man. Vaughn has been indicted in the Selma city court for marrying the negro woman.

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Court second and fourth Mondays in each month.

Fine Boot and Shoe Maker.

Theo. Hoffmann,

Jacksonville, Ala.

Two Good Home Companies to-wit:

Georgia Home, Ga.

Central City, Ala.

May 180

A ripe watermelon was pulled near Jacksonville, Fla., a few days ago. It weighed twelve pounds.

In 1882 San Antonio, Texas, shipped 7,607,251 pounds wool, valued at \$2,000,000.

THE MONTGOMERY

Daily and Weekly Advertiser.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

THIS YEAR IS THE ELECTION FOR STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS, LEGISLATIVE, PRESIDENT AND CONGRESSMAN.

No man who wants to know what is going on can afford to do without a paper. The Advertiser gives all the news of the State and gives News from all quarters of the world.

Devoted to the Democratic Party, it will at all times and under all circumstances advocate its measures and candidates, believing that in its triumph alone can the best interests of Alabama and the United States be secured.

The Daily should be taken by every man in reach of a daily office. It is a thirty-six column newspaper, with full Telegraphic and Commercial dispatches.

PRICE OF DAILY:

Per Year, \$10.00

Six Months, \$5.00

Three Months, \$2.50

THE WEEKLY is a fifty-four column paper and each column a long one. It contains more reading matter than any paper that circulates in Alabama, and more interest to Alabama readers. We ask our friends in every voting precinct to aid us in extending its circulation.

TERMS OF WEEKLY:

Single copy per year, \$2.00

Subs of five or more (each) at 1.75

Subs of ten or more (each), 1.50

Send us your names. A subscription now will carry you through the State and Presidential election periods, and the State Legislature.

Address all letters to

W. W. SCREWS, or

The Advertiser,

Janet 1st, Montgomery, Ala.

Quick Sales and Short Profits.

BRUCE HARRIS & CO.

Druggists,

171 BROAD STREET, ROME, GA.

Our Specialties,

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Ready Mixed

Paints, Window and Show Case

Glass, Sash, Blinds, and Doors.

We sell as low as any market South.

Quality Guaranteed. Will fill orders

on short notice.

oct 10-13m

JACKSONVILLE HOTEL,

W. C. CROW, Proprietor,

Jacksonville, Ala.

This hotel, under its new management has been entirely refurbished. Careful and polite attention given to guests. Patronage of the traveling public respectfully solicited. Hotels and inns throughout the country will be made with monthly boarders.

Oct 10-13m

Dr. J. E. CROOK,

OFFERS HIS

Professional Services

to the citizens of Alexandria Valley

and surrounding country.

A full line of pure Drugs and Patent Medicines kept constantly on hand at my Drug Store in Alexandria.

april 82-ff

Dr. J. E. CROOK,

BOWDEN & ARNOLD,

Attorneys at Law,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

G. W. PARSONS, W. J. PEARCE, R. B. KELLY.

PARSONS, PEARCE & KELLY,

Attorneys at Law,

Talladega and Oxford, Ala.

Will practice in all the Courts of Calhoun and Cherokee counties and in the Supreme Court of Alabama.

Land Litigation, the Investigation of Titles, and suits by and against Corporations specially.

Oct 10-13m

J. P. STEVENS & CO.,

Atlanta, Ga.

Send for Catalogue.

Oct 10-13m

W. P. BREWER,

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

Sash, Doors, Blinds, and Furniture

Rough and Dressed Lumber, Laths, Shingles, Ceiling, Weatherboarding

Window and Door Frames, Moldings, Brackets, Pickets, Barrels &c.

Sales Room—1st Avenue, between 19th and 20th Streets. Factory—corner 16th Street, and 1st Avenue. Saw Mill—Four miles south of the City.

Oct 10-13m

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Present their compliments to the public and beg leave to assure them that they have now

on hand the largest lot of

Ready Made Clothing

ever kept by them, which they propose to sell at bottom prices. They have also in stock a

very large line of Ladies Dress Goods, Cashmere, Brocades, etc., which they propose selling

very low, also a general line of

Family Groceries

always on hand, at lowest possible prices. They propose to sell to suit the times, and will be

undersold by no one. The public is respectfully invited to call and see if their representations are not correct.

Oct 10-13m

J. M. LEGRAND,

(For LeGrand Bros. & Co.)

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES

Pure Drugs, Etc.

Weavers,

Keep constantly on hand large stocks in every line, and while he sells at a figure that

will return

Fair Profit for Hard Work,

will nevertheless offer his customers as good bargains in every department of his business

as any merchant in Calhoun. In the Grocery Department he offers Meats, Flours, Lard,

Coffee, Sugar and Tea, and many Groceries of every description. In the Dry Goods Department, he offers Ladies Dress Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes, House Furniture, and all kinds. In addition to everything kept in a General Variety Store, he has a full stock of

DRUGSTORES.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Courteous and polite attention shown

Nov

Jacksonville

Republican

ESTABLISHED JAN. 21, 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, FEB. 23, 1884.

PRICE \$2 A YEAR.

PREPARING TO BOLT.

In noticing last week the formation of an Industrial League we ventured the suggestion that it was the germ of a High Protective Tariff party in the State, which would organize inside the Democratic party, if possible, outside of it, if necessary. If anything were lacking to confirm this opinion, the Birmingham *Age* and Anniston *Hot Blast* have supplied it, in the articles we re-publish this week headed respectively, "Who are Responsible?" and "It will Happen," and the fair construction put on the article of the *Age* by the *Selma Times*, under the head of "Protection's Purposes." The *Hot Blast* is less politic than the *Age*, being less ably edited, and gives itself fairly away. It declares that the Protectionists cannot be driven from having their way by even the prospect of radical or negro supremacy in Alabama. The *Age* being more crafty, still wears the cloak of Democracy. We believe that the *Hot Blast*, which honestly declares it can see no difference between the Radical and Democratic parties, reflects entirely the views of the Protectionists, all-eit, it was not quite wise policy to declare them so openly at the outset.

These protectionists would abandon the Democratic party in an instant, if they thought it essential to their "interests." What they once begged for at, the hands of the people as a measure of "protection" to their infant industries, they now boldly claim as a "property right;" and they speak of the men who believe they have grown old enough to stand alone, and who want to relieve the great mass of the people who have been taxed to "protect" their special interests, as men who are "destroying their property." Radical or negro supremacy is not half so frightful to them as the loss of the vast subsidies the government has forced out of the people for their benefit, by means of a tariff greater than one for revenue only. They don't care a copper for any one but themselves. They have got a good thing and are going to hold on to it, if it ruins all the rest of the people, and places the government in the hands of a corrupt party.

But they won't be permitted to keep their good thing or ruin the Democratic party either. Despite the defection of the Protectionists the Democratic party will yet win the fight, for it is on the side of the people. Once in power in the Government, it will, true to its doctrine, extend to the manufacturing industries of the country all the protection that "a tariff for revenue sufficient to support the government economically administered" will give, and nothing more. If the Protectionists cannot be satisfied with this measure of protection they must go elsewhere to find it. "Elsewhere" in this State means into the arms of a party once led by scalawags and carpet baggers, and which history has handed down as the most corrupt, the most ignorant and the most depraved party that ever existed in Alabama.

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

Hon. W. Y. Titcomb is the only Central or South Alabamian now in the field for Superintendent of Public Instruction. He has been a teacher for number of years, has been several times in the legislature and is now in the Senate. He has devoted much time to the study of educational matters, is an accomplished scholar, and withal a man of the highest character and most unyielding democracy.—*Selma Times*.

Senator Titcomb will go before the convention with a very strong following. He will undoubtedly get a fair share of the delegation of Calhoun and other counties in this section; while in other parts of the State he will get almost a solid vote. He is a highly educated and polished gentleman, and has once before made a very strong race for the position.

The Niagara suspension bridge is 2,260 feet long that at Kief, Russia, is 1,562 feet, and that between New York and Brooklyn 5,980 feet.

SELMA'S GROWTH.

Indisputable Proof of our Manufacturing Growth.

The building for Matthews Cotton Mill, No. 2, is almost finished, and car loads of machinery are arriving for its fitting. The organization of the new Mill with \$200,000 capital has been effected as follows:

President, Col. N. H. R. Dawson; Secretary and Treasurer, Capt. H. A. Haralson; Directors, Messrs. H. S. D. Mallory, James Crook and H. R. Dawson; Superintendent, Mr. John L. Williams.

That is indisputably an imposing array of names in financial force and business capacity, and indicates a success for the new mill commensurate with, if not greater than, that of the old. Its ten thousand spindles will be humming in a couple of months at farthest, and five hundred more white people, wage earners and buyers at retail, will be added to Selma's population.

Can any better proof be given that Selma is not dead or dying, is going forward to the future we have so often outlined?

No better argument can be given to reply to the assertion of the *Jacksonville Republican* recently published, and no argumentum ad hominem half so good can be hurled at Bro. Grant than that twenty-five thousand dollars of the above sum has come to Selma from Calhoun county, the El Dorado of his picture. Col. Crook, of Jacksonville, a member of the State Railroad Commission, is that much confident in Selma as a manufacturing centre. Is that not a point that is unanswerable? We do not believe that out of all Anniston's growth and Calhoun's progress he can sum up so much accession of capital from Dallas.—*Selma Times*.

The *Times* understates the sum Capt. Crook has invested in the Matthews Cotton Mill. It is \$25,000 instead of \$25,000. We knew before that this amount of Calhoun capital was in a Selma enterprise.

The fact that people abroad have such faith in Selma, should renew the hope of her own people.

We are glad that the *Times* is able to make so creditable a showing as above. It is one of those manifestations of enterprise that we said would lend hope to the friends of Selma abroad.

The REPUBLICAN and people up here wish Selma well. As proof of it, Capt. Crook put a large sum of money into an enterprise there.

The REPUBLICAN, having no money to put in, does the next best thing, and contributes an article which it is hoped will pierce the pride of Selma and spur them to effort.

Well, that ought to be cause for much alarm to a Southern gentleman.

State against same party, for abusive language. Not prosed.

State vs. Randall Corvil, (col.) Rape. Indictment withdrawn and filed. Party escaped from jail.

State vs. J. D. West. Sci fa. Abates by death of defendant.

State vs. George Brown. Carrying concealed pistol. Abates by death of defendant.

State vs. Charles Baller (col.) Rape. Indictment withdrawn and filed, defendant having escaped from jail.

State vs. Jerry Abernathy, (col.) Carrying concealed pistol. Indictment withdrawn and filed, defendant having escaped.

State vs. same party. Assault to murder. Same order made.

State vs. Mitchell Kirksey, (col.) Burglary. Plead guilty and sentenced to one year's hard labor for county and additional term for costs.

State vs. James Reeves. Seduction. Not prosed.

State vs. Wm. Johnston, (col.) Grand larceny. Sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

State vs. same party. Crime against nature. Sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

State vs. Jack and Willis Evans and Wm. Sumner. Jack Evans and Wm. Sumner sentenced to 25 years in penitentiary. Willis Evans acquitted.

State vs. James Hill in four cases for selling liquor without license. Sentenced to hard labor in each case 20 days; additional terms for costs.

State vs. Abe Hill in two similar cases. Sentenced for 50 and 30 days hard labor and additional term for costs.

State vs. Casper Danby, (col.) Petit larceny. Fined \$100 and in default of payment 30 days hard labor for fine and to an additional term of 8 months by the court, and additional term for costs.

State vs. Lewis Woode, (col.) Petit larceny. Fine \$50 and costs, A child. Plead guilty.

Large number of orders and entries made in various other cases.

But for the number of murder cases and the time consumed on the Graham libel case, the dockets would have been almost entirely cleared. Two murder cases—Si Crook (col.) and Jno. A. DeArman—yet remain to be disposed of.

The Amistion *Hot Blast* thinks that Mr. Morrison's reduction-of-tariff bill is no cause for alarm. It can only hurt the Democratic party, says the *Hot Blast*.

Well, that ought to be cause for a lively business at Hebron.

Grayson Dots.

The spring oats look fine.

Farmers are getting a late start in their crops, but it may be for the best. We have had more rain. Waters are higher now than they have been this spring.

Health good in this community.

My friend said in his local that the men who are doing the most damage to the Democratic party are the manufacturers of hardware in the United States can afford to, and make it a practice to, sell their goods to Mexican wholesalers and retail dealers from 40 to 50 per cent cheaper than the largest cash jobber in the country can buy them for. In other words, those manufacturers of hardware who claim that they could not live were it not for the enormous protection given them by the government can actually make their goods and send them to another country 40 per cent cheaper than their regular standard price to the home trade. This is an outrage—causing the American people to have to pay two prices for the most necessary articles. The information comes from one who has been fifteen years in the business. Among his specifications he says:

The Eastern manufacturer sells a gross of one-inch No. 10 American screws to the United States jobbers for 23 cents; he sells them to the foreign jobber for 8 cents—or \$2.50 per 100 gross at home and \$8.25 for the same amount abroad.

He sells the domestic jobber one dozen eight ounce American cuttacks for 52 cents, he sells them to the foreign jobber for 26 cents.

He sells the domestic jobber tillslocks at \$1.29 per dozen; he sells them to the foreigner at 72 cents per dozen.

He sells the domestic jobber tinned tacks at 31½ cents per dozen; he sells them to the foreigner at 19 cents per dozen.

He sells the foreign jobber table cutters \$4 a gross cheaper than the home buyer. And so on down the list.

The outrange is in the legislation that permits the wrong to the American people, not in selling at a fair price to Mexico.

If you have money to invest in real estate and buildings, you can do better than place it at Cross Plains.

The highest postage rate from the United States is to Patagonia and the island of St. Helena, twenty seven cents per half ounce.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES.

FROM ALL SECTIONS OF CALHOUN.

Peek's Hill Items.

You made a mistake in the size of the tree in your last week's issue. It should have been 19 feet in diameter instead of circumference, and the first limbs 5 feet in diameter.

We have some mad dog excitement here. There have been several dogs killed in the neighborhood of Mr. J. G. Powers.

Some of us have concluded to take your advice and fasten our dogs while times are good.

Last Saturday was our regular term of Justice Court. Esq. Williams knows how to dispatch business. He reminds us more of a Judge upon the bench than a mere Justice of the Peace. He presides with firmness and dignity in a way that makes one feel that he is before a higher tribunal. We had lawyer Standifer of Gadsden with us.

Mr. Standifer is one of the rising young lawyers of the State, and bids fair to rank among the first of the legal profession.

Mr. H. F. Montgomery was down Saturday, among old neighbors and friends, looking after the interest of his business, of the firm of Landers and Montgomery; and also electioneering some, or at least prospecting a little. He won't have to electioneer much down here. If he is as well known in other parts of the county as he is here, he will sweepstakes.

Linder and Montgomery are doing an extensive furnishing business. In fact, I am told they are doing a better business than they have done for years. Mr. J. T. Wilkins, who is carrying on their business for them, seems to be busy most of the time.

J. H. Gilliland has gone to Hebron where he and Mr. Archer have opened up R. R. shops, where they have a contract for all the work from Broken Arrow to the junction. Mr. Gilliland is a first class blacksmith and always guarantees to give satisfaction.

The people in the neighborhood of Hebron are building a first class country school house at that place, where Mrs. Gore is now teaching.

We understand that J. P. Gore & Co. and E. W. Powers & Co. are doing a lively business at Hebron.

Grayson Dots.

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WHO IS RESPONSIBLE.

THE PROTECTIONISTS WILL RULE OR QUIT.

BIRMINGHAM AGE.

In another column of this morning's issue is reproduced an editorial from the *Selma Times* on the proposed organization in this State of an industrial league, the object of which is "to lend its influence to the perpetuation of a policy which bears within it the germs of an enduring prosperity."

Our esteemed contemporary interprets this as a movement in favor of protection in Alabama; that a tariff-for-revenue-only plank in the next platform will array the protectionists in this State against the free-trade Democrats. The *Times* asks if all this does not mean that "that the protectionists of Alabama are unquestionably organizing."

2. That a tariff-for-revenue-only plank in the next State or National platform will unquestionably array the protectionists in the State against the tariff-reform-Morrison-Waterson platform.

3. That the protectionists, unquestionably, the election of as many protection Congressmen in this State as possible, and also a protection Senator and all other officers, the election of whom would forward the industrial growth of the State of Alabama. But mind you, we don't have to go outside of the Democratic party to do this. We have plenty of good and true Democrats, inside of the party, who agree with Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Polk, Silas Wright, Buchanan, Franklin, Brown and others; who agree with the Radical Democrats, and with the *New York Sun*, *Argus*, *Dispatch*, *Augusta Constitutionalist*, *Memphis Telegraph*, *Chattanooga Times*, *New Orleans Picayune*, *Louisville Post*, *Mobile Register*, and the *Age* in the policy of encouraging home industry and labor. This is very good company and we are not ashamed of it.

But suppose an issue is forced on the tariff question. Who will be responsible for it? Did not the so-called reform-for-revenue platform of the Democratic party, under the leadership of Mr. Randall? Haven't they threatened in this State, time and again, to throw overboard the four Alabama Congressmen who voted for him? Haven't they elected a Speaker who has appointed a Ways and Means chairman who proposes destruction to the iron and coal and timber and sugar industries of Alabama and the south. Haven't they organized a free-trade club in Montgomery, the avowed purpose of which is to dissimilate and pervert free-traders, principally in Alabama? Haven't they forced the tariff, which should have been treated as a purely economical and business proposition, into politics as an issue in the coming elections? Are they not to-day proposing measures in Congress the success of which would put a stop to the industrial progress of this State?

Who then is responsible for the issue when it comes? Not the protectionists by any means. We have not asked an issue you have forced on us. When you nominate free-trade candidates, we will nominate protection candidates. We will stand on the stump and in the press, always advocating that policy which surely means progress for Alabama and the success of the Democratic party.

Alabama is destined to be a grand industrial, commercial and manufacturing State. It is today growing with wonderful rapidity. The perpetuation of the present policy for ten or twenty years longer would make it the one of the wealthiest States in the Union. It could, with all its farms, forests and stores of other industries, far exceed the present wealth of the State. Increase the value of the State 25 per cent more than their former value. The building up of home markets for farm products would add millions to the wealth of the State and thousands to its treasury.

Instead of getting the trifling little sum of \$1,000,000 or so we would soon double that sum, and taxation could be reduced one-half. All these things are within the range of possibilities. How about the policy of protection for the State of Alabama? You want to tear down the industries already built up in this State. We want to keep them going, and build up a thousand more. Your policy is retrogressive. And don't you forget that we won't have to go outside the Democratic party of Alabama to find thousands of good and staunch friends who agree with us. Unless you propose like Watterson to "spit upon all compromises" and say that "the Democrat who is not a free trader is a traitor," who sells them inside the ranks and works for the great development of Alabama.

Such a work is a grand one for any man or set of men to undertake, and if our friends who propose to antagonize this effort mean to force an issue we are not unprepared for it. With such an issue the race question has nothing to do; it is one which appeals to the best energies and intelligence of the people.

It Will Happen.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Correspondence of the Republican.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15th, 1884.

Though the forty-eighth Congress has not passed a large number of important bills, it has, thus far, a record that will compare favorably with any of its predecessors. The work of the committees has been attended to with care and industry, and is in good shape. The bills that are being reported show thorough research and explanations are promptly given when called for. The time is now at hand when important matters will be brought forward, and they are likely to have prompt attention. Nearly five thousand bills--most of them of a private nature have been introduced in the House. A number of these have been rejected in committee, while about two hundred are favorably reported for action. The naval appropriations bill came up Tuesday in the House and with its consideration Congress began the session's work on large appropriation bills. A number of other money bills have been prepared, all showing a spirit of retrenchment. The Navy bill cuts down the department estimates more than seven millions, and altogether ignores recommendations for an increase in fleets, while work on monitors is also to be suspended. During the week the Senate sharply debated the question of patronage, in connection with the recent removal of Senate employees by the Republican majority and discussed the question of contributing money for political purposes. It passed a bill for a Congressional library, criticised Cabinet officers, Attorney General Brewster, and Postmaster General Gresham directing Mr. Brewster to report in relation to the delayed execution of a law in the Department of Justice and considered the bill regulating the circulation of National Banks.

The House of Representatives began the week with charity. It unloaded the bursting Treasury vaults to the extent of three hundred thousand dollars for the relief of the people washed out by the Ohio floods; after discussing for a day the constitutionality of such a measure. Mr. Calkins made a long speech on the Naval appropriation bill, criticising it severely as being very unsatisfactory in its provisions. The indications are that Mr. Randall's policy in this matter will meet with vigorous opposition; many holding the opinion that with an overflowing Treasury, now is the favorable time to strengthen the Navy and build up a merchant marine. The House also devoted a day to the Chalmers-Manning election contest, and voted to send a committee of three members at an expense of one thousand dollars, to the Hot Springs of Arkansas, to inspect the work being done on the Government reservation there; and prevent the hotel monopolists from depriving indigent persons of the free use of the baths set apart for their benefit.

The Senate committee in charge of the alleged Mississippi political outrage, set out Tuesday on its far South excursion. The party will be luxuriously entertained at public expense in New Orleans, see the gorgeous carnival, enjoy the climate for several weeks, and return with about as little campaign capital as it took.

The Senate has also been talking about the duration of Patents, though there is no prospect of a change of law in regard to them. That body has passed a bill however providing that no person shall be debarred from receiving a patent for an invention because of its having been first patented in a foreign country unless it shall have been introduced into public use in the United States for more than two years before the application for such patent in this country.

The secretary of war explained to the house committee on appropriations yesterday his plans for relieving the sufferers by the floods along the Ohio river. He said that one boat with provisions and clothing had been sent from Pittsburgh; that two boats--one up stream, the other down stream--would be sent out to night from Cincinnati; one boat was sent to day from Louisville to aid the sufferers between that city and Evansville; and a fifth boat to run toward Cairo, would be ordered from Evansville as soon as possible. He expected also to have two additional boats sent from different points along the Ohio as soon as he could arrange for them. In addition to the suffering occasioned by the water he said he had information that a cold wave was approaching, and that the thermometer would probably fall to zero to night.

The committee announced that it was ready to recommend an appropriation, but on the suggestion of Secretary Lincoln that he might secure data upon which to base the amount of the appropriation action was postponed. It is thought by members of the committee that an appropriation of at least \$500,000 will be made, and it is possible the sum will be greater this morning.

Pruning Fruit Trees.

As the winter draws near its close and spring approaches, it is time to consider what may be done in the orchard. The present time is the best for pruning, and by and by grafting may be done. Pruning is done for the purpose of removing surplus wood and encouraging fruitfulness. A tree in full vigor will make a large quantity of wood, and excess of wood is not consistent with abundant fruit bearing. As a rule, fecundity both in plant and animal life is less in proportion to the exuberance or luxuriance of growth and development. A plant in a somewhat poor soil blossoms more freely than one that luxuriates in a rich garden, and severely cutting back and root pruning are practiced by the gardener both to procure abundant flowers and large crops of fruit. Highly fed and pampered animals increase very much more slowly than those more hardly kept, and it is a general complaint among the owners of high bred and well fed stock that they fail to reproduce themselves satisfactorily. It is on this account that the fruit grower must prune his trees, so as to turn their vigor of growth from the production of useless wood to that of profitable fruit. Besides, if all the wood of a tree should bear fruit, the vigor of the tree would be insufficient for the maturity of so great a production of seed, and the crop would consist of poor and profitless specimens in place of salable fruit. Therefore the bearing power of the tree needs to be controlled and kept within such bounds as will ensure a moderate product of desirable fruit, instead of an excessive growth that would be worthless. In pruning a tree, then, the object is to reduce the quantity of bearing wood. Usually this may be sufficiently done by cutting away branches that grow too closely together, cross each other, or grow out of moderate bounds and interfere with the even or convenient distribution of limbs and branches. Before any wood is cut away the tree should be well studied, and all the branches that may be properly cut should be marked by means of a small saw fastened to the end of a long pole. When the orchard has been gone over, the work may be begun. A saw should be used, and never an axe. A smooth cut will readily heal over, but a rough chopping with an axe will not, and besides some consideration should be given to the neatness as well as to the effectiveness of the work. All large limbs should be cut off close to the body of the tree, so that no projecting stump is left, and care should be taken that the limb in falling may not break and tear the wood and bark on the under side. All small branches should be cut close to the limbs, and all cuts should be pared smooth with a knife or a sharp chisel to encourage healing and covering with new bark. This will also prevent the growth of sprouts which will require cutting out the next year. In selecting the wood which is to be cut away, all that should be taken that grows too thickly; those branches which cross and mat with others should be removed, and the head of the tree should be opened out, and where the new wood has grown out of proportion, this should be cut back to one half of its length. The design should be to distribute the bearing wood that is well supplied with fruit buds evenly over the tree, and to reduce it in quantity so that the tree will not overbear and exhaust itself. In pruning young trees the design should be to form the head so that no limbs will have to be cut away hereafter, and to check exuberant growth and form stocky, firm, well proportioned limbs that are able to bear up a load of fruit without dropping too much, when called upon to do so.

Hot Water as a Beverage.

A physician writes in the *World of Science* some very interesting things regarding what to drink. The habit of drinking strong tea or black coffee directly after dinner is especially bad, and certainly interferes with digestion. * * * Those who dine late and make their main meal need a dilute drink an hour or two afterward; and if they drink tea it keeps them awake or makes them irritable and nervous. I find for myself that dining so idly as am obliged to do when I have done my work. (7:30 p. m.) and often needing to work from 9 to 11, a tumbler of hot water brought into my study or laboratory is the best and wholesomest drink and after a few evenings it will be as much relished as the usual draught of tea. The hot water assists to complete the digestion of residual food, it acts upon the kidneys, and rinses out the effects of the meal. And thus will be found to wake one up sufficiently and neither to injure the stomach nor to keep the brain awake after bed-time. In cold weather warm water is by far the best drink at dinner-time, and in hot weather a draught of warm water is far wholesomer and more cooling than cold or iced water.

Points in the Stroebach Case.

Philadelphia Times. If the members of the Senate who voted to reject the confirmation of Paul Stroebach as Marshal of Alabama were not aware of the revelations that were coming in regard to this chronic applicant for office, they made the best guess of their lives. They would have been justified in rejecting him on general principles, but since the revelation made by Examiner Wiegand before the Springer committee yesterday the most unregenerate jobber in the whole Federal bread and butter brigade would fail of the hardihood to defend his course.

Mr. Stroebach had an ambition to be a Congressman and no money to pay campaign expenses. He sought and obtained an appointment as Deputy Marshal for the avowed purpose of using his appointment as a ladder by which to climb to the coveted seat. He appointed his subservient henchmen as deputies and sent them through the State making arrests on the most trifling charges that fees might be obtained to pay campaign expenses. Many of the victims of this tyranny were compelled to sell their property to pay costs and go long distances on foot to reach their homes after being discharged, some of them dying from fatigue and exposure on the way. Mr. Stroebach got the money, but he didn't get to Congress, a fact upon which the American people are to be congratulated.

While the Springer Committee is at it, it should look sharp to see if there are not some more Paul Stroebachs dressed in the garb of United States officers. It seems to have been the fashion of these Southern office-holders to work their offices for all they were worth in the shape of fees, plundering the public and the Government alike. It is probable that Mr. Stroebach is only one of a large number of similar cases.

Mineral Lands.

Benton County News. The Hon. G. W. Hewitt deserves well of the people of this State for his wise precaution in introducing the bill that prevented the sale of the mineral lands to a body of speculators. It is to be sincerely hoped that Senators Morgan and Pugh will use their best endeavors to have the bill passed through the Senate, and thus prevent these land speculators from gobbling up what belongs to the people.

We hear some folks whining because the sale was stopped and ingloriously state the sale of these mineral lands would be a means of developing our resources. This is an egregious error. The greater number of the men who intended to have made purchases were going to do so for the purpose of speculation. We will give a case by way of illustration. Several years ago, a wealthy firm, family or syndicate purchased valuable lands between Elyton and Jonesboro, and although some of that family, firm or syndicate are in the habit of making periodic visits to Birmingham, and speak of building furnaces, &c., so far nothing has been done to improve the valuable purchase, while the labors of Messrs. Sloss, DeBardeleben, Hillman and others have enhanced the value of this property an hundred fold. Just such men as the Messrs. Thomas, of Hokendauqua, Pa., are the parties who will gobble up the mineral lands should they be sold by the Government, and it is the duty of Senators Morgan and Pugh to aid in the prevention of such a calamity.

Fear as an Ally of Disease.

Bowling Green Daily News. While the plague was raging in Buenos Ayres the grave diggers born charmed lives. Of the 300 men so employed not one died of the disease. It has often been noticed that during the prevalence of pestilential diseases, physicians, undertakers, nurses and grave diggers, whose business compelled constant liability to infection, have usually escaped in a far greater ratio than their numbers would warrant. The "charm" of this immunity from the prevailing scourge is very simple. They are not scared. They are positive to the disease, and repel its attacks. Fear is a great ally of death. Whoever is afraid of disease is in a negative position, and really invites its approach. And thus it is the world over. The brave die but once, while cowards die many times. Much unnecessary alarm exists in every community in regard to many diseases. We are, it is true, all liable to sickness and death. But if we are all sober, cleanly, and brave of heart, we need have no fear of disease of body or mind.

Republicans say that under the new congressional districting of Virginia the Mahoneites can secure four congressmen. The district represented by Bowen, Mahoneite, which has heretofore been the great stronghold of coalitionists, is not materially altered under the new plan. There is some dissatisfaction among the democrats, especially in Dezen-dot's district. It was their desire that that should be so formed as to make it certain for the democrats. The bill may yet be amended to suit the views of the discontented ones. A democratic member of the legislature says that Governor Cameron will be certain to approve it, as in that member's opinion, the bill will give Mahone four members of congress, with a fighting chance for another. From present prospects the Mahoneites will make no captious objection to its passage.

JACKSONVILLE HOTEL,

W. C. CROW, Proprietor,

Jacksonville, Alabama.
This hotel, under its new management has entirely refitted. Fresh and airy rooms, all the latest improvements of the traveling public respectfully solicited. Guests will meet all trials day and night. Reasonable rates will be made with monthly and decr-15.

Dr. J. E. CROOK,
OFFERS HIS

Professional Services
to the citizens of Alexandria Valley and surrounding country.

A full line of pure Drugs and Patent Medicines kept constantly on hand at my Drug Store in Alexandria, apre-82-ff

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Attorneys at Law,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

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PARSONS, PEARCE & KELLY,
Attorneys at Law,

Talladega and Oxford, Ala.
Will practice in all the Courts of Calhoun and adjacent counties and in the Supreme Court of Alabama, Land Litigation, the Investigation of Titles, and suits by and against Corporations special-

S. D. BROTHERS, A. J. WILLETT,
Jacksonville, Ala. Ammon, Ala.
BROTHERS & WILLETT,

Attorneys at Law,
Jacksonville and Ammon.

BISHOP & STEVENSON,
Attorneys at Law,
Jacksonville, Ala.

CALDWELL, HAMES & CALDWELL,
Attorneys at Law,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

ELLIS & WHITESIDE,
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JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

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NOTARY PUBLIC & EX-OFFICIO
Justice of the Peace,
Jacksonville, Ala.

Fine Boot and Shoe Mak.

Theo. Hoffmann,

Will hereafter engage in business on his own account, at the rooms now occupied by G. W. Wilson. Patronage of the public respectfully solicited.

Jacksonville, Ala., Dec. 8, 1883.

FIRE INSURANCE.

I. L. SWAN, AG'T,
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